THE WHIG ALMANAC

Price.

SINGLE COPIES, 12 1-2 cts....$1 per DOZEN....$7 per HUNDRED.

CONTENTS.

Astronomical Calculations for the year 1855 ..... 1 to 15
Eclipses in 1855, two of the Sun and two of the Moon—True Time—Principal Bodies in the Solar System—Rising and Setting of Planets—Astronomical Characters—Signs of the Zodiac—The Planet Saturn—The Moon—Mercury—Tide Table—Duration of the Seasons—Jewish and Mohammedan Eras—Chronological Cycles, &c.
Government of the United States—Executive and Judicial 16
Senate of the United States, Members of, and Duration of Office 16
House of Representatives, Members of, politically classified 17
XXXIVth Congress, Members of, as far as chosen, politically classified 18
The War in Europe ..... 19 to 21
A Historical and Critical Sketch of the War between Russia and the Allied Powers up to Jan. 1, 1855.
The Know-Nothings ..... 22 to 23
The Rise, Progress and probable Destiny of the mysterious Political Party calling themselves Know-Nothings.
Statistical View of America 24
A Table comprising the Name, Square Miles, Population, Capital and Chief Executive Officer of each of the Governments of North and South America and the West India Islands.
Slavery Legislation in the United States ..... 25 to 40
The Fugitive Slave Law of 1793—The Missouri Compromise of 1820—The Fugitive Slave Law of 1850—The Kansas-Nebraska Act of 1854, the Yeas and Nays on its passage carefully classified—Speech of William H. Seward on the Bill—Speech of Josiah Quincy.
The Public Lands, Graduation Act, &c. ..... 41 to 42
Treaty of Reciprocity with Canada, &c. ..... 42 to 43
Treaty with Mexico (Gadsden Treaty) ..... 43 to 44
Treaty with Japan 45
National Finances, &c. ..... 45 to 49
Abstracts of the Reports of the Secretary of Treasury, Secretary of Navy, Postmaster-General, &c.
Agricultural—Interesting Facts for Farmers, &c. ..... 49 to 51
The United States Navy ..... 51 to 52
A List of the Vessels of War of the U. S. Navy, with Rate, Guns, when and where built, by whom commanded, where stationed, &c.
Election Returns from every State in the Union which has held an election during the year, carefully compiled and compared with former elections, expressly for the Whig Almanac ..... 53 to 64
Governments of the several States for 1855 ..... *Cover.*
A Table containing a List of the States, Capitals, Governors, time of meeting of Legislatures, time of holding Elections, &c.
Popular Vote for President in 1832, 1848, and 1844, and Population of each State ..... *Cover.*

AND UNITED STATES REGISTER

FOR

1855

GREELEY & McELRATH
NEW YORK

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

States.	*Capitals.*	*Governors.*	*Term Exp*	*Sal'ry*	*Lege're Meets.*	*Gen. Election.*
Alabama	Montgomery	John A. Winston	Dec. 1855	$2,500	2 M. Nov.	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas	Little Rock	Elias N. Conway	Nov. 1856	1,800	1 M. Nov	1 M. Aug.
California	Sacramento	John Bigler	Dec. 1855	10,000	1 Th. Sept	1 Tu. Jan.
Connecticut	Hartford & N. H'n.	*Henry Dutton*	May, 1855	1,100	1 W. May	1 M. April.
Delaware	Dover	*Peter F. Causey**	Jan. 1855	1,333	1 Tu. June	2 Tu. Nov.
Florida	Tallahasse	James E. Broome	Oct. 1855	1,500	1 M. Nov	1 M. Oct.
Georgia	Milledgeville	Herschel V. Johnson	Nov. 1855	3,000	1 M. Nov	1 M. Oct.
Illinois	Springfield	Joel A. Matteson	Jan. 1857	1,500	2 M. Jan	1 Tu. Nov.
Indiana	Indianapolis	Joseph A. Wright	Jan. 1856	1,300	January	2 Tu. Oct.
Iowa	Iowa City	*James W. Grimes*	Dec. 1856	1,000	1 M. Dec	1 M. Aug.
Kentucky	Frankfort	Lazarus W. Powell	Aug. 1855	2,500	1 M. Dec	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Paul O. Hebert	Jan. 1856	——	3 M. Jan	1 M. Nov.
Maine	Augusta	Anson P. Morrill	Jan. 1856	1,500	2 W. Jan	2 M. Sept.
Maryland	Annapolis	T. Watkins Ligon	Jan. 1857	3,600	1 W. Jan	1 W. Nov.
Massachusetts	Boston	*Henry J. Gardner**	Jan. 1856	2,500	1 W. Jan	2 M. Nov.
Michigan	Lansing	Kinsley S. Bingham	Jan. 1856	1,500	1 W. Jan	1 Tu. Nov.
Mississippi	Jackson	John J. M'Rea	Jan. 1856	3,000	1 M. Jan	1 M. & Tu.N.
Missouri	Jefferson City	Sterling Price	Dec. 1856	2,000	Last M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
N. Hampshire	Concord	Nathaniel B. Baker	June 1855	1,000	1 W. June	2 Tu. March.
New-Jersey	Trenton	Rodman M. Price	Jan. 1857	1,800	2 Tu. Jan	1 Tu. Nov.
New-York	Albany	*Myron H. Clark*	Jan. 1857	4,000	1 Tu. Jan	1 Tu. Nov.
N. Carolina	Raleigh	Thomas Bragg	Jan. 1857	2,000	3 M. Nov	2 Th. Aug.
Ohio	Columbus	William Medill	Jan. 1856	1,800	1 M. Jan	2 Tu. Oct.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	*James Pollock*	Jan. 1858	3,000	1 Tu. Jan	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island	Newport & Provi'e	*William W. Hoppin*	May, 1856	400	May & Oct	1 W. April.
South Carolina	Columbia	James H. Adams	Dec. 1856	3,500	4 M. Nov	2 M. Oct.
Tennessee	Nashville	Andrew Johnson	Oct. 1855	2,000	1 M. Oct	1 Th. Aug.
Texas	Austin	Edward M. Pease	Dec. 1855	2,000	In December	1 M. Aug.
Vermont	Montpelier	*Stephen Royce*	Oct. 1855	750	2 Th. Oct	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia	Richmond	Joseph Johnson	Jan. 1856	5,000	2 M. Jan	4 Th. April.
Wisconsin	Madison	Wm. A. Barstow	Dec. 1855	1,250	1 M. Jan	1 Tu. Nov.

GOVERNORS OF TERRITORIES.—*Oregon*, Geo. L. Curry; *Minnesota*, Willis A. Gorman; *New-Mexico*, David Merriweather; *Utah*, Edwin J. Steptoe; *Washington*, Isaac J. Stevens; *Nebraska*, Mark W. Izard; *Kansas*, Andrew H. Reeder.

The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennially, viz:—Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois. Whigs in *Italics*. * Know-Nothings.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

STATES.	1852.			1848.			1844.			Population of 1850.
	Whig. Scott.	*Dem.* Pierce.	*F. S.* Hale.	*Whig.* Taylor.	*Dem.* Cass.	*F. S.* V.Bu'n	*Whig.* Clay.	*Dem.* Polk.	*Ab'n.* Birn'y	
Alabama	15,038	26,881		30,482	31,363		26,084	37,740		771,671
Arkansas	7,404	12,173		7,588	9,300		5,504	9,546		209,757
California	34,971	39,665	100	Admitted	d since	1848.				192,597
Connecticut	30,359	33,249	3,160	30,314	27,046	5,005	32,830	29,841	1,943	370,792
Delaware	6,293	6,318	62	6,422	5,910	80	6,258	5,971		91,532
Florida	2,875	4,318		4,539	3,238		Admitte	d since	1844.	87,444
Georgia	16,660	34,705		47,544	44,802		42,100	44,147		906,101
Illinois	64,934	89,697	9,966	53,215	56,629	15,804	45,528	57,920	3,570	851,470
Indiana	69,931	95,299	6,934	69,907	74,745	8,100	67,867	70,181	2,106	988,416
Iowa	15,855	17,762	1,606	11,178	12,125	1,126	Admitte	d since	1844.	192,214
Kentucky	57,068	53,806	265	67,141	49,720		61,255	51,988		982,405
Louisiana	17,255	18,647		18,217	15,370	1	33,083	15,782		517,763
Maine	32,543	41,609	8,030	35,276	40,206	12,178	34,619	45,964	4,862	583,169
Maryland	35,077	40,022	54	37,702	34,528	125	35,984	32,676		583,034
Massachusetts	56,062	46,880	29,993	61,070	35,281	38,058	67,712	53,470	10,959	994,514
Michigan	33,860	41,842	7,237	23,940	30,687	10,389	24,237	27,703	3,632	397,654
Mississippi	17,548	26,876		25,922	26,537		19,206	25,126		606,526
Missouri	29,984	38,353		32,671	40,077		31,250	41,324		682,014
New-Hampshire	16,147	29,997	6,695	14,781	27,763	7,560	17,866	27,160	4,161	317,976
New-Jersey	38,556	44,305	350	40,015	36,901	849	38,318	37,495	823	489,555
New-York	234,882	262,083	25,329	218,583	114,319	120,497	232,482	237,588	15,812	3 097,391
North Carolina	39,058	39,744	59	43,519	34,869	85	43,232	39,287		868,903
Ohio	152,526	169,220	31,682	138,359	154,773	35,347	155,113	149,061	8,050	1 980,427
Pennsylvania	179,122	198,568	8,524	185,730	172,186	11,177	161,203	167,536	6,332	2 311,786
Rhode Island	7,626	8,735	644	6,779	5,646	730	7,322	4,867		147,515
South Carolina	Preside	ntial ele	ctors c	hosen b	y the le	gislatu	re.			668,507
Tennessee	58,888	57,018		64,705	58,419		60,030	59,917		1 002,614
Texas	4,995	13,552		4,509	10,668	3	Admitte	d since	1844.	212,592
Vermont	22,173	13,044	8,621	23,122	10,948	13,837	26,770	18,041	3,954	314,120
Virginia	57,132	72,413		45,265	46,738	9	44,790	50,683		1 421,651
Wisconsin	22,240	33,658	8,814	13,747	15,001	10,418	Admitte	d since	1844.	306,391
D. of C. and Terr's.										143,985
Total	1,363,089	1,596,395	158,123	1,362,242	1,223,795	291,378	1,291,643	1,329,013	66,304	23,191,558

Pierce over Scott, 203,306; Taylor over Cass, 138,447; Polk over Clay, 37,370.

THE WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1855.

Eclipses in 1855.

This year there will be two total and visible Eclipses of the Moon, and two partial and chiefly invisible Eclipses of the Sun.

I. A total Eclipse of the Moon, Tuesday evening, May 1st, visible. Magnitude, 18.348 digits on the Moon's southern limb. The Moon will be totally eclipsed 1 h. 3 m. after the Eclipse first begins, and the total obscuration will last 1 h. 36 m. Duration of the entire Eclipse 3 h. 42 m. See the following table.

II. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, May 15; invisible in the United States, except in Washington Territory, about 400 miles north-east of Astoria.

III. A total Eclipse of the Moon early in the morning of Thursday, October 25, visible. Magnitude, 17.568 digits on the Moon's northern limb. The Moon will be totally eclipsed 1 h. and 1 m. after the commencement of the partial Eclipse, and will remain in total obscuration 1 h. and 29 m. Duration of the Eclipse, 3 h. 25 m. See the following table.

IV. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, Nov. 9th, invisible in the United States.

THE TWO TOTAL ECLIPSES OF THE MOON.

PLACES.	ECLIPSE OF MAY. Begins ev. 1s.	ECLIPSE OF MAY. Ends mo. 2	ECLIPSE OF OCTOBER. Begins mo. 25	ECLIPSE OF OCTOBER. Ends mo. 25
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Halifax, N. S.	10 0	1 42	1 30	5 1
Augusta, Me.	9 35	1 17	1 5	4 36
Portland, Me.	9 33	1 15	1 3	4 34
Boston, Mass.	9 30	1 12	1 0	4 31
Quebec, L. C. / Providence, R. I.	9 29	1 11	0 59	4 30
Concord N. H.	9 28	1 10	0 58	4 29
Hartford, Conn.	9 24	1 6	0 54	4 25
New-Haven, Conn.	9 22	1 4	0 52	4 23
Montreal, L. C. / Albany, N. Y.	9 19	1 1	0 49	4 20
New-York City	9 18	1 0	0 48	4 19
Trenton, N. J.	9 16	0 58	0 46	4 17
Philadelphia / Utica, N. Y.	9 14	0 56	0 44	4 15
Baltimore, Md. / Auburn, N. Y.	9 8	0 50	0 38	4 9
Harrisburgh, Pa. / Kingston, U. C.	9 7	0 49	0 37	4 8
Washington, D. C. / Geneva, N. Y.	9 6	0 48	0 36	4 7
Petersburgh, Va.	9 5	0 47	0 35	4 6
Richmond, Va.	9 4	0 46	0 34	4 5
Rochester, N. Y.	9 3	0 45	0 33	4 4
Buffalo, N. Y. / Raleigh, N. C.	8 59	0 41	0 29	4 0
Toronto, U. C. / Georgetown, S. C. / Panama, N. G.	8 57	0 39	0 27	3 58

PLACES.	ECLIPSE OF MAY. Begins ev. 1st	ECLIPSE OF MAY. Ends mo. 2d	ECLIPSE OF OCTOBER. Begins mo. 25	ECLIPSE OF OCTOBER. Ends mo. 25
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Pittsburgh, Pa. / Charleston, S. C.	8 54	0 36	0 24	3 55
Savannah, Ga.	8 50	0 32	0 20	3 51
St. Augustine, Fa.	8 48	0 30	0 18	3 49
Havana, Cuba.	8 45	0 27	0 15	3 46
Detroit, Mich.	8 42	0 24	0 12	3 43
Cincinnati, Ohio.	8 37	0 19	0 7	3 38
Tallahassee, Fa.	8 36	0 18	0 6	3 37
Louisville, Ky.	8 32	0 14	0 2	3 33
Indianapolis, Ind.	8 30	0 12	ev.24	3 31
Nashville, Tenn.	8 27	0 9	11 57	3 28
Chicago, Ill.	8 24	0 6	11 54	3 25
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	8 23	0 5	11 53	3 24
Mobile, Ala.	8 21	0 3	11 51	3 22
Madison, Wis. / Springfield, Ill.	8 16	ev 18 / 11 58	11 46	3 17
New-Orleans, Lou.	8 14	11 56	11 44	3 15
St. Louis, Mo.	8 13	11 55	11 43	3 14
Natchez, Miss.	8 9	11 51	11 39	3 10
Little Rock, Ark.	8 6	11 48	11 36	3 7
Vera Cruz, Mexico.	7 50	11 32	11 21	2 51
Iowa City	7 47	11 29	11 17	2 48
Austin, Tex.	7 43	11 25	11 13	2 44
Mexico, Mex.	7 38	11 20	11 8	2 39
Santa Fe, New-Mexico.	7 10	10 52	10 40	2 11
Oregon City.	Moon rises 7 digits eclipsed.	9 52	9 40	1 11
Monterey, Cal.		9 49	9 37	1 8
San Francisco, Cal.		9 46	9 34	1 5
Astoria, Oregon,		9 41	9 29	1 0

NOTE.—This table is arranged in order of longitude, and those places whose difference of longitude does not exceed one minute of time, are united.

True Time.

The Sun is on the meridian at 12 o'clock on four days only in the year. It is sometimes as much as 16 1-4 minutes before or after twelve when its shadow strikes the noon-mark on the sun-dial. On each calendar page of this Almanac is shown the exact time when the Sun reaches the meridian, or the shadow the noon-mark; and in order to set a clock or watch correctly, it must, when it is noon by the sun-dial or noon-mark, be set at the time indicated in the Almanac. Thus, on the 25th of January, when the Sun is on the noon-mark, the watch must be set 12 minutes and 33 seconds past twelve, which will be the true time. The practice of setting time-pieces by the rising or setting of the Sun or Moon is not strictly correct; as the unevenness of the earth's surface and intervening objects, such as hills and forests, near the points of rising and setting, occasion a deviation, in every place, from the time expressed in the Almanac, which time is adapted to a smooth, level horizon. The only means of keeping correct time is by the use of a noon-mark, or a meridian line.

Principal Bodies in the Solar System.

NAMES.	Mean Diameter	Mean distance from the Sun.	Rev'lut'n around the Sun.	Revolut'n on axis.	Veloc. per m. in orbt	Size—the Earth being 1.	Density —Earth being 1.	Light—Earth being 1.
	Miles.	Miles.	yrs. da.	d. h. m.	Miles.			
THE SUN	883,246	.....	.....	25 9 59	.....	1,412,921.101	0.252	infin.
Mercury	3,224	36,814,000	... 88	1 0 5	1,827	0.053	1.120	6.680
Venus	7,687	68,787,000	... 224	.. 23 21	1,338	0.969	0.923	1.911
The Earth	7,912	95,103,000	1 ...	.. 23 56	1,188	1.000	1.000	1.000
The Moon	2,180	95,103,000	1 ...	27 7 43	38	0.020	0.615	1.000
Mars	4,189	144,908,000	1 321	1 0 37	921	0.125	0.948	0.431
Jupiter	89,170	494,797,000	11 215	.. 9 56	496	1,456.000	0.238	0.037
Saturn	79,042	907,162,000	29 167	.. 10 29	868	771.000	0.188	0.011
Uranus	35,112	1,824,290,000	84 6	1 18 33	259	80.000	0.242	0.003
Neptune	41,500	2,854,000,000	164 226	.. .. ..	208	143.000	0.140	0.001

NOTE:—There are *twenty-five* small planets, called Asteroids, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, viz:—Flora, Clio, Vesta, Iris, Metis, Eunomia, Hebe, Pysche, Thetis, Melpomene, Massilia, Fortuna, Lutetia, Calliope, Thalia, Parthenope, Irene, Egeria, Astræa, Juno, Ceres, Pallas, and two not named. Eight of these were discovered in 1852.

Rising and Setting of Planets.

The figures in the following table are correct for all places on or near the latitudes of Boston and New-York; the longitude of different places having no sensible effect upon the given times. When the hour is *less* than 6, it is in the morning; and when *greater* than 6, it is in the evening.

Date.		Planet.	Boston	New York.
			H. M.	H. M.
January	1	Mars sets	6 18	6 22
"	10	Saturn sets	4 35	4 32
"	20	Venus sets	5 36	5 41
February	1	Mars sets	6 23	6 26
"	10	Venus sets	6 30	6 32
"	20	Mercury sets	7 8	7 9
March	1	Saturn sets	1 18	1 13
"	10	Venus sets	7 40	7 40
"	20	Jupiter rises	4 41	4 38
April	1	Mercury rises	4 54	4 52
"	10	Saturn sets	10 51	10 46
"	20	Venus sets	9 22	9 17
May	1	Saturn sets	9 39	9 34
"	10	Jupiter rises	1 44	1 41
"	20	Venus sets	10 18	10 12
June	1	Jupiter rises	0 20	0 17
"	10	Mercury sets	9 21	9 15
"	20	Venus sets	10 18	10 14
July	1	Mars rises	3 4	3 9
"	10	Jupiter rises	9 47	9 45
"	20	Venus sets	9 31	9 29
August	1	Mercury rises	3 25	3 30
"	10	Mars rises	2 25	2 30
"	20	Venus sets	8 5	8 7
September	1	Saturn rises	11 42	11 47
"	10	Mars rises	2 1	2 6
"	20	Jupiter sets	2 58	3 1
October	1	Saturn rises	9 50	9 58
"	10	Mercury sets	6 10	6 14
"	20	Mars rises	1 30	1 33
November	1	Saturn rises	7 47	7 52
"	10	Venus rises	8 14	8 14
"	20	Mercury rises	5 15	5 12
December	1	Mars rises	0 45	0 46
"	10	Venus rises	3 20	3 18
"	20	Jupiter sets	9 21	9 24

Astronomical Characters.

☉ Sun; ☽ Moon; ☿ Mercury; ♀ Venus; ⊕ Earth; ♂ Mars; ♃ Jupiter; ♄ Saturn; ♅ Uranus; ☌ same longitude or near each other; □ 90 deg. apart; ☍ opposition, or 180 deg. apart.

Signs of the Zodiac.

♈ Aries; ♉ Taurus; ♊ Gemini; ♋ Cancer; ♌ Leo; ♍ Virgo; ♎ Libra; ♏ Scorpio; ♐ Sagittarius; ♑ Capricorn; ♒ Aquarius; ♓ Pisces.

The Planet Saturn.

English papers inform us that discoveries of an important and most interesting kind, have lately been made as to the planet Saturn, by the new monster telescope of Mr. Craig: namely, that the *rings* are not rings at all, but *arches* of the most perfectly geometrical formation; not of equal thickness, nor chamfered, but rather with terrace-like mouldings. And hence the appearance of the outward ring, consisting of several concentric rings. From this appearance, it is now supposed that none of the rings are in the same plane.

The Moon.

Every object on the surface of the moon of the height of one hundred feet, is distinctly seen through Lord Rosse's telescope. On its surface are craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks, and masses of stone, almost innumerable. But there are no signs of habitations such as ours; no vestige of architectural remains, to show that the moon is, or ever was, inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. No water is visible, no sea, no river; all seems desolate.

Mercury.

This planet will be brightest about Feb. 15, June 11, and Oct. 8, at which times it will be quite likely to be visible, being then in the west immediately after sunset. This planet will be brightest again about April 5, Aug. 4, and Nov. 22, when it will be in the east just before sunrise.

EQUIOXES AND SOLSTICES.		BOSTON.	CINCINNATI.	SAN FRANCISCO.
		D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
Vernal Equinox.....	March.....	20 11 24 ev.	20 10 31 ev.	20 7 58 ev.
Summer Solstice.....	June.....	21 8 5 ev.	21 7 12 ev.	21 4 39 ev.
Autumnal Equinox.... ...	September.....	23 10 16 m.	23 9 23 m.	23 6 50 m.
Winter Solstice.....	December.....	22 4 4 m.	22 3 11 m.	22 0 38 m.

Notes.

VENUS will be evening star until October 1st, then morning star the balance of the year. MARS will be evening star until April 9th, then morning star the remainder of the year. JUPITER will be evening star until January 29th, then morning star until August 21st, then evening star the balance of the year. SATURN will be evening star until June 10th, then morning star until December 18th.

The MOON will run highest this year October 29th, to the 6th degree of Gemini, having a declination of 28° 0′ 14″ north. It will run lowest October 16th, to the 6th degree of Sagittarius, having a declination of 27° 59′ 51.6″ south. The Moon can never depart from the equator much further than the distances above given. The longitude of the Moon's ascending node at the beginning of 1855 is 49° 32.4″ and on the 27th of December is 30° 31.6′. Apparent obliquity of the ecliptic July 10th, 23° 27′ 35.09″.

The SUN will be north of the equator this tropical year, dating from the solstice of December, 1854, 186 days, 10 hours, 52 minutes; and south of it 178 days, 18 hours, 56 minutes; showing a difference of 7 days, 15 hours, 56 minutes, which is caused by the slower motion of the Earth in the Summer season, when it is in that part of its orbit furthest from the sun.

Distance of the EARTH from the Sun January 1st, 93,505,607 miles; July 3rd, 96,695,200 miles; December 31st, 93,507,857 miles; and at its mean distance of 95,103,000 miles, April 2nd and October 2nd.

Venus will retrograde from the 8th of September to the 19th of October. Mars will not be in opposition this year, and will not retrograde. Jupiter will retrograde from June 22nd to October 19th. Saturn will retrograde until February 9th, and from October 12th to the end of the year.

Venus will be visibly occulted or eclipsed by the Moon, April 18th, at 8h. 38m. evening at Washington; ends at 9h. 2m.: duration 24 minutes.

Mercury will be brighest, and in a position favorable for visibility, about February 15th, June 11th, and October 8th; at which times the planet will be in the west soon after sunset. It will be brighest also about April 5th, August 4th, and November 22nd, at which times Mercury rises early in the morning before the Sun.

Venus will be brightest on the 25th of August and November 6th.

The rings of Saturn will be visible all this year, with the aid of a telescope, their southern surface being now presented to the earth.

GOOD FRIDAY occurs April 6th, EASTER April 8th, and WHITSUNDAY May 27th.

Leap-Year.

Leap-years are those that are exactly divisible by 4, and also by 400, and not by 100. The year 1900 therefore will not be a leap-year.

Tide Table.

The Calendar pages of this Almanac exhibit the time of high-water at New-York and Boston. To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, add to or subtract from the time of high-water at New-York, as below. (There is a great deal of uncertainty about the tides, in consequence of the direction and strength of the winds.)

	H. M.		H. M.
Albany.....	add 6 34	New-Haven ...	add 2 4
Annapolis, Md.	sub. 1 51	New-London...	sub. 0 21
Annapolis, N.S.	add 1 49	Newport.....	sub. 1 55
Amboy.....	sub. 0 39	Norfolk.....	sub. 0 41
Baltimore	add 5 7	Plymouth.....	add 2 19
Bridgeport.....	add 2 0	Portland.....	add 1 39
Cape Split.....	add 2 0	Portsmouth....	add 2 9
Eastport.....	add 2 9	Providence....	sub. 0 41
Halifax, N. S...	sub. 2 15	Quebec, Canada	add 8 49
Holmes's Hole.	add 1 4	Richmond.....	sub. 2 25
Hellgate.....	add 1 41	Salem.....	add 2 19
Marblehead ...	add 1 49	Sandy H'k, N.J.	sub. 0 50
Machias.....	add 1 54	St. John's, N.B.	add 2 49
Mobile Point...	add 1 54	Sunbury.....	add 0 19
New-Bedford..	sub. 1 40	Windsor.....	add 2 49

Duration of the Seasons, etc.

	D.	H.	M.
Sun in Winter Signs.....	89	1	8
Sun in Spring Signs.....	92	20	41
Sun in Summer Signs.....	93	14	11
Sun in Autumnal Signs.....	89	17	48
Tropical Year.....	365	5	48
Sun North of the Equator.....	186	10	52
Sun South of the Equator.....	178	18	56
Difference.....	7	15	56

Jewish and Mohammedan Eras.

The 5616th year of the JEWS begins on the 13th of September. The 1272d year of the MOHAMMEDAN era begins September 13th.

TO ASCERTAIN THE LENGTH OF THE DAY AND NIGHT,

At any time of the year, add 12 hours to the time of the Sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising, for the *length of the day*. Subtract the time of setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning, for the *length of the night*. These rules are equally true for *apparent* time.

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letter, G; Golden number, 13; Jewish Lunar Cycle, 10; Epact (Moon's age Jan. 1,) 12; Solar Cycle, 16; Roman Indiction, 13; Julian Period, 6568; Age of the world, (Septuagint,) 7363.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston. H. M.	N. York. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	Pittsburgh. H. M.	Cincinnati. H. M.	S.Francisco. H. M.
Full Moon	3	3 35 m	3 24 m	3 13 m	3 0 m	2 42 m	0 10 m
Last Quarter	11	7 30 m	7 18 m	7 8 m	6 55 m	6 37 m	4 4 m
New Moon	18	3 54 m	3 42 m	3 31 m	3 18 m	3 0 m	0 28 m
First Quarter	24	8 55 e	8 43 e	8 33 e	8 20 e	8 2 e	5 29 e

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Shadow at noon-mark. Afternoon. H. M. S.	Boston, Rochester, Detroit, Milwaukie. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	High W Boston. H. M.	New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.	High W N.York. H. M.	Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, S. Francisco. Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Moon sets. H. M.
1	M	12 3 50	7 30	4 38	6 16	10 19	7 24	4 44	6 10	7 59	7 19	4 49	6 3
2	T	12 4 18	7 30	4 39	rises	11 4	7 24	4 45	rises	8 44	7 19	4 50	rises
3	W	12 4 46	7 30	4 40	4 50	11 44	7 24	4 46	4 57	9 24	7 19	4 51	5 3
4	T	12 5 13	7 30	4 41	5 49	morn	7 24	4 47	5 55	10 2	7 19	4 52	6 1
5	F	12 5 40	7 30	4 42	6 51	22	7 24	4 48	6 56	10 39	7 19	4 53	7 1
6	S	12 6 7	7 30	4 43	7 53	59	7 24	4 49	7 57	11 13	7 19	4 54	8 1
7	S	12 6 33	7 30	4 44	8 56	1 33	7 24	4 50	8 57	11 47	7 19	4 55	9 0
8	M	12 6 58	7 30	4 45	9 56	2 7	7 24	4 51	9 58	morn	7 19	4 56	9 59
9	T	12 7 23	7 30	4 46	10 58	2 40	7 24	4 52	10 58	20	7 19	4 57	10 59
10	W	12 7 48	7 29	4 47	morn	3 17	7 24	4 53	12 0	57	7 19	4 58	11 59
11	T	12 8 12	7 29	4 48	1	3 56	7 23	4 54	morn	1 36	7 18	4 59	morn
12	F	12 8 35	7 29	4 49	1 8	4 37	7 23	4 55	1 6	2 17	7 18	5 0	1 3
13	S	12 8 58	7 28	4 50	2 17	5 32	7 23	4 56	2 13	3 12	7 18	5 1	2 10
14	S	12 9 20	7 28	4 51	3 30	6 37	7 22	4 57	3 25	4 17	7 17	5 2	3 21
15	M	12 9 42	7 27	4 53	4 47	7 45	7 22	4 58	4 41	5 25	7 17	5 3	4 35
16	T	12 10 3	7 27	4 54	6 0	8 58	7 22	4 59	5 54	6 38	7 17	5 4	5 47
17	W	12 10 23	7 26	4 55	sets	10 0	7 21	5 0	sets	7 40	7 16	5 5	sets
18	T	12 10 43	7 26	4 56	5 21	10 58	7 21	5 1	5 26	8 38	7 16	5 6	5 32
19	F	12 11 1	7 25	4 58	6 45	11 49	7 20	5 3	6 49	9 29	7 15	5 7	6 53
20	S	12 11 19	7 24	4 59	8 5	ev.41	7 19	5 4	8 8	10 21	7 14	5 8	8 10
21	S	12 11 37	7 23	5 0	9 21	1 29	7 18	5 5	9 22	11 9	7 14	5 9	9 23
22	M	12 11 53	7 22	5 1	10 33	2 16	7 18	5 6	10 33	11 56	7 13	5 10	10 32
23	T	12 12 9	7 22	5 3	11 43	3 3	7 17	5 8	11 41	ev.43	7 12	5 12	11 40
24	W	12 12 24	7 21	5 4	morn	3 48	7 16	5 9	morn	1 28	7 12	5 13	morn
25	T	12 12 38	7 20	5 5	52	4 32	7 15	5 10	50	2 12	7 11	5 14	46
26	F	12 12 51	7 20	5 6	1 59	5 21	7 15	5 11	1 55	3 1	7 10	5 15	1 51
27	S	12 13 3	7 19	5 7	3 5	6 25	7 14	5 12	3 0	4 5	7 10	5 16	2 54
28	S	12 13 15	7 18	5 9	4 8	7 37	7 13	5 13	4 2	5 17	7 9	5 17	3 56
29	M	12 13 26	7 17	5 10	5 7	8 56	7 12	5 15	5 1	6 36	7 8	5 19	4 54
30	T	12 13 36	7 16	5 11	6 1	10 3	7 12	5 16	5 54	7 43	7 8	5 20	5 47
31	W	12 13 45	7 15	5 13	6 47	10 52	7 11	5 17	6 40	8 32	7 7	5 21	6 34

☞ A notoriously mean man having offended a down-east Yankee, was addressed by the latter in a long tirade which concluded in the following caustic terms: "Your little soul would have as much play in a *mustard pot* as a pickerel in Lake Erie, and would rattle like *a kernel of corn in a barn.*"

A Sharper.—"Sonny, where is your father?"
"Father's dead, sir."
"Have you any mother?"
"Yes, I had one, but she's got married to John Danklin, and don't be my mother any more, 'cause she says she's got enough to do to 'tend to his own young 'uns."
"Smart boy; here's a dime for you."
"Thank ye, sir; it's the way I get my living."
"How?"
"Why, tellin' big yarns to green 'uns like you, at a dime a pop."

A Remedy against Curtain Lectures.—A few nights ago, Black, who had been out, on going home late, borrowed an umbrella; and when his wife's tongue was loosened, he sat up in bed and suddenly spread out the *parachute.* "What are you going to do with that thing?" said she. "Why, my dear, I expected a very heavy storm to-night, and so I came prepared." In less than two minutes, Mr. Black was fast asleep

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston. H. M.	N. York. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	Pittsburgh. H. M.	Cincinnati. H. M.	S.Francisco. H. M.
Full Moon	1	10 58 e	10 46 e	10 35 e	10 22 e	10 4 e	7 32 e
Last Quarter	9	10 17 e	10 5 e	9 54 e	9 41 e	9 23 e	6 51 e
New Moon	16	2 4 e	1 52 e	1 41 e	1 29 e	1 11 e	10 38 m
First Quarter	23	0 50 e	0 38 e	0 28 e	0 14 e	11 56 m	9 24 m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.			NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.			BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.		
		Afternoon.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	T	12 13 53	7 14	5 14	4 43	7 10	5 18	4 48	7 6	5 22	4 53
2	F	12 14 0	7 13	5 15	5 44	7 9	5 19	5 49	7 5	5 23	5 53
3	S	12 14 7	7 11	5 16	6 47	7 7	5 20	6 50	7 4	5 24	6 53
4	S	12 14 13	7 10	5 18	7 49	7 6	5 22	7 51	7 3	5 25	7 53
5	M	12 14 18	7 9	5 19	8 51	7 5	5 23	8 52	7 2	5 26	8 53
6	T	12 14 22	7 8	5 20	9 53	7 4	5 24	9 53	7 1	5 27	9 52
7	W	12 14 25	7 7	5 22	10 57	7 3	5 25	10 56	7 0	5 28	10 54
8	T	12 14 28	7 6	5 23	morn	7 2	5 26	morn	6 59	5 29	11 58
9	F	12 14 30	7 5	5 25	4	7 1	5 28	1	6 58	5 31	morn
10	S	12 14 31	7 4	5 26	1 14	7 0	5 29	1 10	6 57	5 32	1 5
11	S	12 14 31	7 2	5 27	2 25	4 42	6 59	5 30	2 20	2 22	6 56	5 33	2 14
12	M	12 14 31	7 1	5 29	3 38	5 39	6 58	5 31	3 32	3 19	6 55	5 34	3 25
13	T	12 14 30	7 0	5 30	4 47	6 58	6 57	5 32	4 40	4 38	6 54	5 35	4 33
14	W	12 14 28	6 58	5 31	5 50	8 28	6 56	5 33	5 44	6 8	6 53	5 36	5 37
15	T	12 14 25	6 57	5 33	6 38	9 49	6 54	5 34	6 33	7 29	6 52	5 38	6 27
16	F	12 14 22	6 55	5 34	sets	10 49	6 53	5 36	sets	8 29	6 50	5 39	sets
17	S	12 14 18	6 54	5 35	6 53	11 41	6 51	5 37	6 55	9 21	6 49	5 40	6 57
18	S	12 14 13	6 52	5 36	8 10	ev.31	6 50	5 38	8 10	10 11	6 48	5 41	8 11
19	M	12 14 7	6 51	5 38	9 24	1 14	6 49	5 40	9 23	10 54	6 47	5 42	9 22
20	T	12 14 1	6 50	5 39	10 35	1 56	6 48	5 41	10 33	11 36	6 46	5 43	10 31
21	W	12 13 54	6 48	5 41	11 45	2 36	6 46	5 43	11 41	ev.16	6 44	5 45	11 38
22	T	12 13 47	6 47	5 42	morn	3 15	6 45	5 44	morn	55	6 43	5 46	morn
23	F	12 13 38	6 45	5 43	54	3 52	6 43	5 45	49	1 32	6 42	5 47	44
24	S	12 13 30	6 44	5 45	2 0	4 34	6 42	5 47	1 54	2 14	6 40	5 48	1 48
25	S	12 13 20	6 42	5 46	3 3	5 30	6 40	5 48	2 57	3 10	6 38	5 49	2 50
26	M	12 13 10	6 40	5 47	3 58	6 48	6 38	5 49	3 51	4 28	6 37	5 50	3 44
27	T	12 12 59	6 38	5 48	4 45	8 19	6 37	5 50	4 39	5 59	6 35	5 51	4 32
28	W	12 12 48	6 37	5 49	5 25	9 43	6 35	5 51	5 19	7 23	6 34	5 52	5 13
..	..	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
..	..	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

☞ The New-Yorkers are a fast people, and they have a fast way of doing up things, but the fastest of their fast chaps must be a man in business pretty well up Broadway, who has on his sign, "Sponging by Steam." They are all good at the trade in that city, but it seems that the old method was too slow, and so this one has brought steam to bear upon his customers, to sponge them more expeditiously.

THE TROTTER OUT-TROTTED.—"Do you keep matches?" asked a young wag, of a retailer.

"Oh, yes, all kinds," was the reply.

"Well, then, I'll take a trotting match."

The retailer immediately handed him a box of Brandreth's Pills.

DAMAGES AND REPAIRS.—"Hallo, Sharp," said Pop, meeting him the other day in the street, "you hobble, my boy; what's the matter with you?"

"Oh, I had my foot crushed, through the carelessness of the conductor, the other day, between the cars—that's all."

"And don't you mean to sue for damages?"

"Damages? no, no—I have had damages enough from them already; hadn't I better sue for repairs?"

☞ An old hunter has discovered that washing the face and hands with lemon juice keeps off the musquitoes. The acid is offensive to them.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston. H. M.	N. York. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	Pittsburgh. H. M.	Cincinnati. H. M.	S. Francisco. H. M.
Full Moon	3	5 24 e	5 12 e	5 2 e	4 49 e	4 31 e	1 58 e
Last Quarter	10	11 16 e	11 4 e	10 54 e	10 40 e	10 22 e	7 50 e
New Moon	17	0 2 m	11 50 e	11 40 e	11 26 e	11 8 e	8 36 e
First Quarter	25	6 42 m	6 30 m	6 19 m	6 6 m	5 48 m	3 16 m

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Shadow at noon-mark. Afternoon.	Boston, Rochester, Detroit, Milwaukie. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	High W Boston.	New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.	High W N. York.	Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, S. Francisco. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Sets.
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	T	12 12 37	6 36	5 51	6 1	10 37	6 35	5 53	5 56	8 17	6 33	5 52	5 50
2	F	12 12 24	6 35	5 52	6 27	11 18	6 34	5 53	6 23	8 58	6 31	5 53	6 19
3	S	12 12 12	6 33	5 53	rises	11 53	6 32	5 54	rises	9 33	6 30	5 54	rises
4	S	12 11 59	6 31	5 54	6 43	morn	6 30	5 55	6 44	10 4	6 29	5 55	6 45
5	M	12 11 45	6 30	5 55	7 46	0 24	6 29	5 56	7 46	10 32	6 27	5 56	7 46
6	T	12 11 31	6 28	5 56	8 50	0 52	6 27	5 57	8 48	11 0	6 26	5 57	8 47
7	W	12 11 16	6 26	5 57	9 57	1 20	6 25	5 57	9 54	11 30	6 25	5 58	9 51
8	T	12 11 1	6 25	5 58	11 5	1 50	6 24	5 59	11 1	morn	6 24	5 59	10 57
9	F	12 10 46	6 23	5 59	morn	2 21	6 22	6 0	morn	0 1	6 22	6 0	morn
10	S	12 10 31	6 21	6 0	0 15	2 52	6 20	6 1	0 10	0 32	6 20	6 1	0 5
11	S	12 10 15	6 20	6 2	1 27	3 29	6 19	6 2	1 21	1 9	6 18	6 2	1 14
12	M	12 9 59	6 18	6 3	2 34	4 12	6 17	6 3	2 28	1 52	6 17	6 3	2 21
13	T	12 9 42	6 16	6 4	3 37	5 7	6 16	6 4	3 30	2 47	6 15	6 4	3 23
14	W	12 9 26	6 14	6 5	4 29	6 36	6 14	6 5	4 23	4 16	6 14	6 5	4 16
15	T	12 9 9	6 13	6 6	5 11	8 17	6 12	6 7	5 6	5 57	6 13	6 6	5 1
16	F	12 8 51	6 11	6 7	5 44	9 42	6 11	6 8	5 41	7 22	6 11	6 7	5 37
17	S	12 8 34	6 9	6 9	sets	10 40	6 9	6 9	sets	8 20	6 10	6 8	sets
18	S	12 8 16	6 7	6 10	6 57	11 28	6 7	6 10	6 56	9 8	6 8	6 9	6 56
19	M	12 7 59	6 6	6 11	8 11	ev. 11	6 6	6 11	8 9	9 51	6 6	6 10	8 8
20	T	12 7 41	6 4	6 12	9 24	0 52	6 4	6 12	9 21	10 32	6 5	6 11	9 18
21	W	12 7 23	6 2	6 13	10 35	1 27	6 2	6 13	10 31	11 7	6 3	6 12	10 27
22	T	12 7 4	6 0	6 14	11 45	2 5	6 1	6 14	11 39	11 45	6 2	6 13	11 34
23	F	12 6 46	5 59	6 15	morn	2 40	5 59	6 15	morn	ev. 20	6 1	6 14	morn
24	S	12 6 28	5 57	6 17	0 51	3 17	5 58	6 16	0 45	0 57	6 0	6 15	0 38
25	S	12 6 9	5 55	6 18	1 50	4 0	5 56	6 17	1 43	1 40	5 59	6 16	1 36
26	M	12 5 51	5 53	6 19	2 42	4 50	5 54	6 18	2 36	2 30	5 57	6 17	2 29
27	T	12 5 32	5 52	6 20	3 24	6 9	5 52	6 19	3 19	3 49	5 56	6 18	3 12
28	W	12 5 14	5 50	6 21	4 0	7 42	5 51	6 20	3 55	5 22	5 54	6 19	3 49
29	T	12 4 55	5 48	6 22	4 30	9 9	5 49	6 21	4 26	6 49	5 53	6 20	4 22
30	F	12 4 37	5 46	6 23	4 56	10 6	5 47	6 22	4 52	7 46	5 52	6 21	4 49
31	S	12 4 18	5 45	6 24	5 17	10 46	5 46	5 23	5 15	8 26	5 50	6 22	5 13

MINISTERIAL PUNNING.—At a meeting of clergymen, not long since, a Reverend gentleman by the name of Loss, of dimensions somewhat extended, both laterally and altitudinally, presented himself. Says one of the brethren to him, "When you left your people you were a *great* Loss." "Yes," said another, "but when he dies he will be *no* Loss." "Yes," says a third, "he will be a *dead* Loss."

☞ "Never go to bed," said a father to his son, "without knowing something you did not know in the morning." "Yes, sir," replied the youth, "I went to bed slewed last night—didn't dream of such a thing in the morning."

NANKEEN AND PEKIN—A CHINESE EPIGRAM.

BY JIM.

As once my dazzled eyes I set
Where Julia's neck and boddice met,
She asked what I was seeking:
"There—that!" said I—"is that Nankeen?
The lining of your waist I mean."
"No, sir!" said she, "that's Pekin!"

☞ Somebody advertises for agents to sell a work entitled, "Hymeneal Instructor." A contemporary adds, "the best hymeneal instructor we know of is a young widow. What she don't know, there is no use learning."

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston. H. M.	N. York. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	Pittsburgh. H. M.	Cincinnati. H. M.	S.Francisco. H. M.
FULL MOON	2	9 45 m	9 33 m	9 22 m	9 9 m	8 51 m	6 19 m
LAST QUARTER	9	4 52 e	4 40 e	4 30 e	4 17 e	3 59 e	1 27 e
NEW MOON	16	10 21 m	10 9 m	9 58 m	9 45 m	9 27 m	6 55 m
FIRST QUARTER	24	1 13 m	1 1 m	0 51 m	0 38 m	0 20 m	9 48 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.				NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.		
		Afternoon.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	12 4 0	5 43	6 26	5 37	11 20	5 45	6 24	5 37	9 0	5 46	6 23	5 37
2	M	12 3 42	5 42	6 28	6 41	11 49	5 44	6 26	6 40	9 29	5 45	6 24	6 39
3	T	12 3 24	5 40	6 29	7 46	morn	5 42	6 27	7 44	9 59	5 43	6 25	7 42
4	W	12 3 6	5 38	6 30	8 55	0 19	5 40	6 28	8 52	10 30	5 41	6 26	8 48
5	T	12 2 48	5 36	6 31	10 7	0 50	5 38	6 29	10 2	10 59	5 40	6 27	9 57
6	F	12 2 30	5 34	6 32	11 17	1 19	5 36	6 30	11 11	11 33	5 38	6 28	11 5
7	S	12 2 13	5 32	6 33	morn	1 53	5 34	6 31	morn	morn	5 36	6 29	morn
8	S	12 1 56	5 31	6 34	0 28	2 26	5 33	6 32	0 22	0 6	5 35	6 30	15
9	M	12 1 39	5 29	6 35	1 31	3 6	5 31	6 33	1 25	0 46	5 33	6 31	1 17
10	T	12 1 22	5 27	6 36	2 25	3 56	5 29	6 34	2 19	1 36	5 31	6 32	2 12
11	W	12 1 6	5 26	6 37	3 10	5 0	5 28	6 35	3 4	2 40	5 30	6 33	2 59
12	T	12 0 50	5 24	6 38	3 44	6 37	5 26	6 36	3 40	4 17	5 28	6 34	3 36
13	F	12 0 34	5 23	6 40	4 13	8 12	5 25	6 37	4 10	5 52	5 27	6 35	4 8
14	S	12 0 19	5 21	6 41	4 38	9 26	5 24	6 38	4 37	7 6	5 26	6 36	4 36
15	S	morn.	5 19	6 42	sets	10 20	5 22	6 39	sets	8 0	5 24	6 37	sets
16	M	11 59 59	5 18	6 43	7 0	11 4	5 21	6 40	6 58	8 44	5 23	6 38	6 56
17	T	11 59 34	5 16	6 44	8 13	11 43	5 19	6 41	8 9	9 23	5 22	6 39	8 5
18	W	11 59 20	5 14	6 45	9 24	ev.23	5 17	6 42	9 20	10 3	5 20	6 40	9 14
19	T	11 59 7	5 13	6 47	10 34	1 0	5 16	6 44	10 28	10 40	5 19	6 41	10 22
20	F	11 58 54	5 11	6 48	11 38	1 35	5 14	6 45	11 31	11 15	5 17	6 42	11 24
21	S	11 58 41	5 10	6 49	morn	2 11	5 13	6 46	morn	11 51	5 16	6 43	morn
22	S	11 58 29	5 8	6 50	0 34	2 51	5 11	6 47	0 28	ev.31	5 14	6 44	0 20
23	M	11 58 17	5 6	6 51	1 21	3 32	5 10	6 48	1 15	1 12	5 13	6 45	1 8
24	T	11 58 6	5 5	6 52	2 1	4 21	5 9	6 49	1 55	2 1	5 12	6 46	1 49
25	W	11 57 55	5 3	6 53	2 32	5 33	5 7	6 50	2 27	3 13	5 10	6 46	2 22
26	T	11 57 44	5 2	6 54	2 59	7 0	5 6	6 51	2 55	4 40	5 9	6 47	2 51
27	F	11 57 34	5 1	6 55	3 21	8 20	5 5	6 52	3 19	6 0	5 8	6 48	3 16
28	S	11 57 24	4 59	6 56	3 48	9 23	5 3	6 53	3 46	7 3	5 6	6 49	3 45
29	S	11 57 15	4 58	6 58	4 1	10 4	5 2	6 54	4 0	7 44	5 5	6 50	4 0
30	M	11 57 7	4 56	6 59	4 20	10 40	5 0	6 55	4 21	8 20	5 3	6 51	4 23

MORAL SUASION ON A RAM.—When a friend of ours, whom we call Agricola, was a boy, he lived on a farm in Berkshire county, the owner of which was troubled by his dog Wolf. The cur killed his sheep, knowing, perhaps, that his master was conscientiously opposed to capital punishment, and he could devise no means to prevent it.

"I can break him of it," said Agricola, "if you will give me leave."

"Thou art permitted," said the honest farmer; and we will let Agricola tell the story in his own words.

"There was a ram on the farm," said Agricola, "as notorious for butting as Wolf was for sheep killing, and who stood in as much need of moral suasion as the dog. I shut Wolf up in the barn with this old fellow, and the consequence was, that the dog never looked a sheep in the face again. The ram broke every bone in his body, literally. Wonderfully uplifted was the ram aforesaid, by his exploit; his insolence became intolerable; he was sure to pitch into whomsoever went nigh him. 'I'll fix him,' said I, and so I did. I rigged an iron crow-bar out of a hole in the barn, point foremost, and hung an old hat on the end of it. You can't always tell, when you see a hat, whether there is a head in it or not; how, then, should a ram? Aries made at it full butt, and being a good marksman from long practice, the bar broke in between his horns, and came out under his tail. This little admonition effectually cured him of butting."

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston. H. M.	N. York. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	Pittsburgh. H. M.	Cincinnati. H. M.	S. Francisco. H. M.
Full Moon	1	11 19 e	11 7 e	10 57 e	10 44 e	10 26 e	7 54 e
Last Quarter	8	10 18 e	10 6 e	9 55 e	9 42 e	9 24 e	6 52 e
New Moon	15	9 29 e	9 17 e	9 7 e	8 54 e	8 36 e	6 3 e
First Quarter	23	7 18 e	7 6 e	6 56 e	6 43 e	6 24 e	3 52 e
Full Moon	31	10 4 m	9 52 m	9 41 m	9 28 m	9 10 m	3 38 m

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Shadow at noon-mark.	Boston, Rochester, Detroit, Milwaukie.				New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis.				Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, S. Francisco.		
		Morning.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High W Boston.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High W N. York.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	T	11 56 59	4 55	7 0	rises	11 13	4 59	6 56	rises	8 53	5 2	6 52	rises
2	W	11 56 51	4 53	7 1	7 52	11 44	4 57	6 57	7 48	9 24	5 1	6 53	7 43
3	T	11 56 44	4 52	7 2	9 6	morn	4 56	6 58	9 0	9 58	5 0	6 54	8 55
4	F	11 56 38	4 50	7 3	10 19	0 18	4 54	6 59	10 12	10 34	4 58	6 55	10 5
5	S	11 56 32	4 49	7 4	11 25	0 54	4 53	7 0	11 18	11 11	4 57	6 56	11 11
6	S	11 56 27	4 48	7 5	morn	1 31	4 52	7 1	morn	11 52	4 56	6 57	morn
7	M	11 56 22	4 47	7 6	0 23	2 12	4 51	7 2	0 16	morn	4 55	6 58	0 10
8	T	11 56 18	4 46	7 7	1 10	2 57	4 50	7 3	1 4	0 37	4 54	6 59	0 58
9	W	11 56 15	4 45	7 8	1 46	3 56	4 49	7 4	1 43	1 36	4 53	7 0	1 37
10	T	11 56 12	4 44	7 9	2 17	5 5	4 48	7 5	2 13	2 45	4 52	7 1	2 10
11	F	11 56 10	4 43	7 10	2 42	6 33	4 47	7 6	2 40	4 13	4 51	7 2	2 39
12	S	11 56 8	4 42	7 11	3 5	7 53	4 46	7 7	3 5	5 33	4 50	7 3	3 5
13	S	11 56 7	4 41	7 12	3 28	8 59	4 45	7 8	3 29	6 39	4 49	7 4	3 30
14	M	11 56 6	4 40	7 13	3 51	9 50	4 44	7 9	3 53	7 30	4 48	7 5	3 56
15	T	11 56 6	4 39	7 14	sets	10 37	4 43	7 10	sets	8 17	4 47	7 6	sets
16	W	11 56 7	4 38	7 15	8 15	11 18	4 42	7 11	8 10	8 58	4 46	7 7	8 4
17	T	11 56 8	4 37	7 16	9 24	11 59	4 42	7 11	9 17	9 39	4 46	7 7	9 11
18	F	11 56 10	4 36	7 17	10 23	ev. 38	4 41	7 12	10 16	10 18	4 45	7 8	10 9
19	S	11 56 12	4 36	7 18	11 14	1 14	4 40	7 13	11 7	10 54	4 44	7 9	11 0
20	S	11 56 15	4 35	7 19	11 57	1 52	4 40	7 14	11 51	11 32	4 44	7 10	11 45
21	M	11 56 18	4 34	7 20	morn	2 30	4 39	7 15	morn	ev. 10	4 43	7 10	morn
22	T	11 56 22	4 33	7 21	0 32	3 12	4 38	7 16	0 26	0 52	4 43	7 11	0 21
23	W	11 56 27	4 32	7 22	1 0	4 1	4 37	7 17	0 56	1 41	4 42	7 12	0 52
24	T	11 56 32	4 32	7 23	1 24	4 57	4 37	7 18	1 21	2 37	4 42	7 13	1 18
25	F	11 56 37	4 31	7 24	1 44	6 6	4 36	7 19	1 42	3 46	4 41	7 14	1 41
26	S	11 56 43	4 30	7 25	2 4	7 17	4 35	7 19	2 4	4 57	4 40	7 15	2 3
27	S	11 56 49	4 29	7 26	2 24	8 15	4 35	7 20	2 25	5 55	4 40	7 16	2 25
28	M	11 56 56	4 29	7 27	2 44	9 9	4 34	7 21	2 46	6 49	4 39	7 16	2 48
29	T	11 57 3	4 28	7 28	3 6	9 53	4 34	7 22	3 9	7 33	4 39	7 17	3 13
30	W	11 57 11	4 27	7 28	rises	10 33	4 33	7 23	rises	8 13	4 38	7 18	rises
31	T	11 57 19	4 26	7 29	8 2	11 15	4 32	7 23	7 56	8 55	4 37	7 18	7 49

☞ The gentlest task-master we ever knew of is a blacksmith, who says every evening to his apprentices, "Come, boys, let us leave off work and go to sawing wood." That blacksmith must be a brother of a farmer down east, who one season, when he was building a house, used to try to get his hired men out to play dig cellar by moonlight.

☞ When Haddix's wife kicked him out of bed, says he: "See here, neow! you'd better not do that again! If you do, it might cause coolness."

"I am unable," yonder beggar cries,
"To stand or go." If he says *true*, he *lies*.

☞ If you don't want to fall in love with a girl, don't commence flirting with her. This courting for fun is like boxing for fun; you put on your gloves in perfect good humor, with the most friendly intention of exchanging a few amicable blows; you find yourself insensibly warmed with the enthusiasm of the conflict, until some unlucky punch in the "veskit" decides the matter, and the whole affair ends in a downright fight. Don't you see the similarity?

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston. H. M.	N. York. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	Pittsburgh. H. M.	Cincinnati. H. M.	S.Francisco. H. M.
Last Quarter	7	3 4m	2 52m	2 42m	2 29m	2 11m	11 38e
New Moon	14	9 45m	9 33m	9 22m	9 9m	8 51m	6 19m
First Quarter	22	0 8e	11 56m	11 46m	11 33m	11 15m	8 43m
Full Moon	29	6 30e	6 18e	6 8e	5 54e	5 36e	3 4e

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Shadow at noon mark. Morning. H. M. S.	Boston, Rochester, Detroit, Milwaukie. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	High W. Boston. H. M.	New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	High W. N.York. H. M.	Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, S. Francisco. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.
1	F	11 57 28	4 26	7 30	9 12	11 55	4 32	7 24	9 6	9 35	4 37	7 19	8 59
2	S	11 57 37	4 25	7 31	10 16	morn	4 31	7 25	10 9	10 16	4 37	7 19	10 2
3	S	11 57 46	4 25	7 32	11 8	0 36	4 31	7 26	11 1	11 0	4 36	7 20	10 55
4	M	11 57 56	4 24	7 32	11 48	1 20	4 30	7 26	11 43	11 48	4 36	7 20	11 38
5	T	11 58 6	4 24	7 33	morn	2 8	4 30	7 27	morn	morn	4 36	7 21	morn
6	W	11 58 17	4 23	7 34	0 21	2 59	4 29	7 27	0 18	0 39	4 35	7 21	0 14
7	T	11 58 27	4 23	7 35	0 48	3 57	4 29	7 28	0 46	1 37	4 35	7 22	0 43
8	F	11 58 38	4 23	7 35	1 11	5 1	4 29	7 29	1 10	2 41	4 35	7 23	1 9
9	S	11 58 50	4 22	7 36	1 33	6 12	4 28	7 29	1 34	3 52	4 34	7 24	1 34
10	S	11 59 2	4 22	7 36	1 55	7 19	4 28	7 30	1 57	4 59	4 34	7 24	1 59
11	M	11 59 14	4 22	7 37	2 19	8 22	4 28	7 30	2 23	6 2	4 34	7 24	2 26
12	T	11 59 26	4 22	7 37	2 48	9 19	4 28	7 31	2 53	6 59	4 34	7 25	2 58
13	W	11 59 38	4 22	7 38	sets	10 11	4 28	7 31	sets	7 51	4 34	7 25	sets
14	T	11 59 51	4 22	7 38	8 11	10 58	4 28	7 32	8 4	8 38	4 34	7 26	7 57
15	F	aftern'n	4 22	7 38	9 7	11 41	4 28	7 32	9 0	9 21	4 34	7 26	8 53
16	S	12 0 16	4 22	7 39	9 56	ev. 23	4 28	7 32	9 49	10 3	4 34	7 26	9 43
17	S	12 0 29	4 22	7 39	10 30	1 0	4 28	7 33	10 25	10 40	4 34	7 27	10 19
18	M	12 0 42	4 22	7 39	11 1	1 38	4 28	7 33	10 56	11 18	4 34	7 27	10 51
19	T	12 0 55	4 22	7 39	11 26	2 14	4 28	7 33	11 23	11 54	4 34	7 27	11 19
20	W	12 1 8	4 22	7 39	11 48	2 54	4 28	7 34	11 46	ev. 34	4 34	7 27	11 44
21	T	12 1 21	4 22	7 39	morn	3 36	4 29	7 34	morn	1 16	4 35	7 28	morn
22	F	12 1 34	4 23	7 39	0 8	4 20	4 29	7 34	0 7	2 0	4 35	7 28	0 6
23	S	12 1 47	4 23	7 40	0 27	5 10	4 29	7 34	0 27	2 50	4 35	7 28	0 28
24	S	12 2 0	4 23	7 40	0 47	6 12	4 29	7 34	0 48	3 52	4 35	7 28	0 49
25	M	12 2 13	4 23	7 40	1 7	7 10	4 29	7 35	1 9	4 50	4 35	7 29	1 12
26	T	12 2 25	4 23	7 40	1 32	8 6	4 29	7 35	1 36	5 46	4 35	7 29	1 40
27	W	12 2 38	4 24	7 40	2 3	9 5	4 30	7 35	2 8	6 45	4 36	7 29	2 13
28	T	12 2 50	4 24	7 40	2 44	9 58	4 30	7 35	2 50	7 38	4 36	7 29	2 56
29	F	12 3 2	4 24	7 40	rises	10 50	4 30	7 35	rises	8 30	4 36	7 29	rises
30	S	12 3 14	4 25	7 40	8 59	11 35	4 31	7 35	8 53	9 15	4 37	7 29	8 46

ANECDOTE OF TOM CORWIN.—Some years ago, when Tom Corwin and Tom Ewing were on a political pilgrimage to the northern part of the State, they were invited to tarry over night with a distinguished local politician. The guests arrived rather late, and the lady of the mansion being absent, a niece undertook to preside on the occasion. She had never seen great men, and supposed they were elephantine altogether, and all talked in great language. "Mr. Ewing, will you take condiments in your tea, sir?" inquired the young lady. "Yes, Miss, if you please," replied the quondam Salt Boiler. Corwin's eyes twinkled. Here was fun for him. Gratified with the apparent success of her first trial at talking with big men, the young lady addressed Mr. Corwin in the same manner, "Will you *take* condiments in *your* tea, sir?" "Pepper and salt, but no mustard," was the prompt reply of the facetious Tom. Of course, nature must out, and Ewing and the entertainer roared in spite of themselves. Corwin essayed to amend the matter, and was voluble in compliment, anecdote, and wit. But the wound was immedicable. The young lady to this day declares that Tom Corwin is a coarse, vulgar, disagreeable man.—*Toledo Blade.*

☞ A divine, once praying, said, "O Lord, give us neither poverty nor riches," and pausing solemnly a moment, added, "*especially poverty.*"

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston. H. M.	N. York. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	Pittsburgh. H. M.	Cincinnati. H. M.	S. Francisco. H. M.
LAST QUARTER	6	8 45 m	8 33 m	8 22 m	8 9 m	7 51 m	5 19 m
NEW MOON	13	8 17 e	8 5 e	7 55 e	7 42 e	7 24 e	4 52 e
FIRST QUARTER	22	3 8 m	2 56 m	2 45 m	2 32 m	2 14 m	11 42 e
FULL MOON	29	1 38 m	1 26 m	1 16 m	1 3 m	0 44 m	10 12 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon a mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.				NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.		
		Afternoon.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HIGH W BOSTON	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES	HIGH W N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	12 3 26	4 25	7 40	9 45	morn	4 31	7 34	9 40	10 6	4 37	7 29	9 34
2	M	12 3 37	4 26	7 40	10 21	0 26	4 32	7 34	10 17	10 55	4 37	7 29	10 13
3	T	12 3 48	4 27	7 40	10 51	1 15	4 33	7 34	10 48	11 45	4 38	7 29	10 45
4	W	12 3 59	4 27	7 39	11 15	2 5	4 33	7 33	11 13	morn	4 38	7 28	11 12
5	T	12 4 10	4 28	7 39	11 37	2 55	4 34	7 33	11 37	0 35	4 39	7 28	11 38
6	F	12 4 20	4 29	7 39	12 0	3 48	4 35	7 33	morn	1 28	4 40	7 28	morn
7	S	12 4 30	4 29	7 39	morn	4 40	4 35	7 33	0 2	2 20	4 40	7 28	0 3
8	S	12 4 39	4 30	7 38	0 24	5 40	4 36	7 32	0 26	3 20	4 41	7 27	0 29
9	M	12 4 49	4 31	7 38	0 50	6 43	4 37	7 32	0 54	4 23	4 42	7 27	0 58
10	T	12 4 58	4 32	7 38	1 24	7 42	4 37	7 32	1 28	5 22	4 42	7 27	1 33
11	W	12 5 7	4 33	7 37	1 58	8 51	4 38	7 31	2 5	6 31	4 43	7 26	2 11
12	T	12 5 15	4 33	7 37	2 46	9 52	4 39	7 31	2 53	7 32	4 44	7 26	3 0
13	F	12 5 22	4 34	7 36	sets	10 43	4 40	7 30	sets	8 23	4 45	7 25	sets
14	S	12 5 29	4 35	7 36	8 30	11 30	4 41	7 30	8 24	9 10	4 45	7 25	8 18
15	S	12 5 36	4 36	7 35	9 3	ev. 11	4 42	7 29	8 58	9 51	4 46	7 24	8 53
16	M	12 5 42	4 37	7 34	9 29	0 48	4 43	7 29	9 25	10 28	4 47	7 24	9 21
17	T	12 5 48	4 37	7 34	9 52	1 24	4 44	7 28	9 50	11 4	4 48	7 23	9 47
18	W	12 5 53	4 38	7 33	10 12	1 57	4 45	7 28	10 11	11 37	4 49	7 23	10 9
19	T	12 5 57	4 39	7 32	10 31	2 30	4 46	7 27	10 31	ev. 10	4 50	7 22	10 30
20	F	12 6 1	4 40	7 32	10 50	3 4	4 46	7 26	10 51	0 44	4 50	7 21	10 52
21	S	12 6 5	4 41	7 31	11 10	3 42	4 47	7 26	11 12	1 22	4 51	7 21	11 14
22	S	12 6 8	4 42	7 30	11 31	4 22	4 48	7 25	11 35	2 2	4 52	7 20	11 38
23	M	12 6 10	4 43	7 29	11 59	5 8	4 49	7 24	morn	2 48	4 53	7 19	morn
24	T	12 6 11	4 44	7 28	morn	6 5	4 50	7 23	0 4	3 45	4 53	7 18	0 8
25	W	12 6 12	4 45	7 27	0 34	7 12	4 51	7 22	0 40	4 52	4 54	7 17	0 46
26	T	12 6 13	4 46	7 26	1 20	8 22	4 52	7 21	1 26	6 2	4 55	7 16	1 33
27	F	12 6 12	4 47	7 25	2 19	9 33	4 52	7 20	2 26	7 13	4 56	7 16	2 33
28	S	12 6 12	4 48	7 24	rises	10 32	4 53	7 19	rises	8 12	4 56	7 15	rises
29	S	12 6 10	4 49	7 23	8 16	11 29	4 54	7 18	8 11	9 9	4 57	7 14	8 7
30	M	12 6 8	4 50	7 22	8 48	morn	4 54	7 18	8 45	9 58	4 58	7 14	8 42
31	T	12 6 6	4 51	7 21	9 17	0 18	4 55	7 17	9 15	10 46	4 59	7 13	9 13

☞ A western preacher, while exhorting his hearers to repentance with great earnestness, spoke in passionate terms of the purity of his own motives—he had no concealments—he wished there was a window in his bosom that every one could see his heart. At this point, a man rose, and with marked solemnity asked the reverend gentleman "if he did not think a *pane* in his stomach would do just as well?"

A little stealing is a dangerous part,
But stealing largely is a noble art:
'Tis mean to rob a henroost of a hen,
But stealing millions makes us gen-tle-men!

☞ "Uncle," said a young man, who thought that his guardian supplied him rather seldom with pocket-money, and felt a little hesitation on beginning to make a request on his relative's generosity, "is the queen's head still on the shilling pieces?" "Of course it is, you stupid lad; why do you ask that?" "Because it is now such a length of time since I had one."

☞ "I sell peppermints on Sunday," remarked a good old lady who kept a candy shop, "because they carries 'em to church and eats 'em, and keeps awake to hear the sermon; but if you want pickled limes, you must come week days. They're secular commodities."

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston. H. M.	N. York H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	Pittsburgh. H. M.	Cincinnati H. M.	S. Francisco. H. M.
LAST QUARTER	4	4 38 e	4 26 e	4 16 e	4 3 e	3 44 e	1 12 e
NEW MOON	12	2 10 e	1 58 e	1 48 e	1 35 e	1 17 e	10 45 m
FIRST QUARTER	20	3 52 e	3 39 e	3 29 e	3 16 e	2 58 e	0 26 e
FULL MOON	27	8 26 m	8 14 m	8 4 m	7 51 m	7 33 m	5 1 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon park. Morning. H. M. S.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.	High W BOSTON. H. M.	NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.	High W N. YORK. H. M.	BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.
1	W	12 6 3	4 52	7 20	9 41	1 6	4 56	7 16	9 40	11 31	5 0	7 12	9 40
2	T	12 5 59	4 53	7 19	10 4	1 51	4 57	7 15	10 5	morn	5 1	7 11	10 8
3	F	12 5 55	4 54	7 18	10 27	2 38	4 58	7 14	10 29	0 18	5 1	7 10	10 32
4	S	12 5 50	4 55	7 16	10 53	3 23	4 59	7 12	10 57	1 3	5 2	7 9	11 1
5	S	12 5 44	4 56	7 15	11 23	4 8	5 0	7 11	11 28	1 48	5 3	7 8	11 33
6	M	12 5 38	4 57	7 14	11 59	4 56	5 1	7 10	morn	2 36	5 4	7 7	morn
7	T	12 5 32	4 58	7 13	morn	5 53	5 2	7 9	0 5	3 33	5 5	7 6	0 11
8	W	12 5 25	4 59	7 11	0 42	7 6	5 3	7 7	0 49	4 46	5 6	7 4	0 56
9	T	12 5 17	5 0	7 10	1 33	8 26	5 4	7 6	1 40	6 6	5 7	7 3	1 47
10	F	12 5 8	5 1	7 9	2 30	9 42	5 5	7 5	2 37	7 22	5 8	7 2	2 43
11	S	12 5 0	5 2	7 8	3 32	10 37	5 6	7 4	3 37	8 17	5 9	7 0	3 43
12	S	12 4 50	5 3	7 7	sets	11 21	5 7	7 3	sets	9 1	5 10	6 59	sets
13	M	12 4 40	5 4	7 5	7 57	11 58	5 8	7 1	7 54	9 38	5 11	6 58	7 51
14	T	12 4 30	5 5	7 4	8 18	ev. 31	5 9	7 0	8 16	10 11	5 12	6 57	8 15
15	W	12 4 18	5 6	7 2	8 37	1 2	5 10	6 58	8 36	10 42	5 13	6 55	8 35
16	T	12 4 7	5 7	7 0	8 56	1 32	5 11	6 56	8 56	11 12	5 14	6 54	8 57
17	F	12 3 54	5 8	6 59	9 14	2 2	5 12	6 53	9 16	11 42	5 15	6 53	9 18
18	S	12 3 42	5 9	6 57	9 34	2 33	5 13	6 52	9 37	ev. 13	5 16	6 51	9 40
19	S	12 3 28	5 10	6 55	9 59	3 4	5 14	6 51	10 3	0 44	5 17	6 49	10 7
20	M	12 3 14	5 11	6 54	10 28	3 39	5 15	6 49	10 34	1 19	5 18	6 48	10 39
21	T	12 3 0	5 12	6 52	11 9	4 20	5 16	6 47	11 15	2 0	5 19	6 46	11 22
22	W	12 2 45	5 14	6 51	12 0	5 11	5 17	6 46	morn	2 51	5 20	6 45	morn
23	T	12 2 30	5 15	6 50	morn	6 28	5 18	6 45	0 7	4 8	5 21	6 44	0 14
24	F	12 2 14	5 16	6 48	1 5	7 55	5 19	6 44	1 12	5 35	5 21	6 42	1 19
25	S	12 1 58	5 17	6 47	2 21	9 22	5 20	6 42	2 26	7 2	5 22	6 41	2 33
26	S	12 1 42	5 18	6 45	rises	10 24	5 21	6 41	rises	8 4	5 23	6 40	rises
27	M	12 1 25	5 19	6 44	7 14	11 16	5 22	6 39	7 12	8 56	5 24	6 38	7 9
28	T	12 1 7	5 20	6 42	7 40	morn	5 23	6 38	7 39	9 44	5 25	6 37	7 38
29	W	12 0 50	5 21	6 40	8 3	0 4	5 24	6 37	8 4	10 29	5 26	6 36	8 5
30	T	12 0 32	5 22	6 39	8 27	0 49	5 25	6 36	8 29	11 10	5 27	6 34	8 31
31	F	12 0 14	5 23	6 37	8 53	1 30	5 26	6 35	8 57	11 52	5 28	6 33	9 1

ANECDOTE OF MR. WEBSTER.—Soon after Mr. Webster removed to Marshfield, he made his masterly speech in the U. S. Senate in reply to Hayne. The gentleman of whom he bought his farm at Marshfield, Captain Thomas, a great admirer of Mr. Webster, both before and after he knew him personally, had read the great speech of Hayne, in the Boston *Centinel*—a paper that he subscribed for, not without asking Mr. Webster what paper he had "better take." Captain Thomas regarded the speech of Hayne as unanswerable. He was gloomy and quite sick at heart about it. He took to his room, and even went to bed.

In a day or two, the mail brought along another Boston *Semi-Weekly Centinel*. It contained a report of Webster's speech in reply to Hayne. It was carried to the chamber of Captain Thomas, with the announcement of what it contained. Captain Thomas was scarcely aroused by it. He was not believing, but faithless. He said, "Mr. Hayne cannot be answered; it is of no use to think it."

The newspaper was left, and the bearer took his leave.

Soon a joyful noise was heard in the chamber of Capt. Thomas. The sick man had read the speech of Webster, was cured, and cried at the top of his voice, "BRING ME MY BOOTS."

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston. H. M.	N. York. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	Pittsburgh H. M.	Cincinnati. H. M.	S Francisco. H. M.
Last Quarter	3	3 41 m	3 29 m	3 19 m	3 6 m	2 47 m	0 15 m
New Moon	11	6 10 m	5 58 m	5 47 m	5 34 m	5 16 m	2 44 m
First Quarter	19	2 18 m	2 6 m	1 56 m.	1 43 m	1 25 m	10 53 e
Full Moon	25	4 42 e	4 30 e	4 20 e	4 7 e	3 49 e	1 17 e

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Shadow at noon mark	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.				NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.		
		Morning.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	High W Boston.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.	High W N.Y.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	Moon rises.
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	11 59 55	5 24	6 35	9 23	2 12	5 27	6 33	9 27	morn	5 29	6 31	9 32
2	S	11 59 36	5 26	6 33	9 57	2 51	5 28	6 31	10 3	0 31	5 30	6 29	10 9
3	M	11 59 17	5 27	6 32	10 38	3 42	5 29	6 30	10 45	1 12	5 31	6 28	10 52
4	T	11 58 58	5 28	6 30	11 28	4 15	5 30	6 28	11 35	1 55	5 32	6 26	11 42
5	W	11 58 39	5 29	6 28	morn	5 11	5 31	6 26	morn	2 51	5 33	6 24	morn
6	T	11 58 19	5 30	6 26	0 23	6 31	5 32	6 24	0 30	4 11	5 34	6 23	0 37
7	F	11 57 59	5 31	6 25	1 24	8 1	5 33	6 23	1 30	5 41	5 35	6 21	1 36
8	S	11 57 39	5 32	6 23	2 27	9 26	5 34	6 21	2 32	7 6	5 35	6 20	2 37
9	S	11 57 18	5 33	6 21	3 29	10 18	5 35	6 19	3 33	7 58	5 36	6 18	3 37
10	M	11 56 58	5 35	6 19	sets	11 3	5 36	6 17	sets	8 43	5 37	6 16	sets
11	T	11 56 37	5 36	6 17	6 42	11 36	5 37	6 16	6 40	9 16	5 38	6 15	6 39
12	W	11 56 16	5 37	6 15	7 0	ev. 7 5	5 38	6 14	7 1	9 47	5 39	6 13	7 1
13	T	11 55 55	5 38	6 14	7 19	0 53	5 39	6 13	7 20	10 13	5 40	6 12	7 22
14	F	11 55 34	5 39	6 12	7 39	1 2	5 40	6 11	7 41	10 42	5 41	6 10	7 44
15	S	11 55 13	5 40	6 10	8 2	1 31	5 41	6 9	8 6	11 11	5 41	6 9	8 10
16	S	11 54 52	5 41	6 8	8 29	1 58	5 42	6 7	8 34	11 38	5 42	6 7	8 39
17	M	11 54 31	5 42	6 6	9 4	2 28	5 43	6 5	9 10	ev. 8	5 43	6 5	9 17
18	T	11 54 9	5 43	6 5	9 50	3 2	5 44	6 4	9 57	0 42	5 44	6 4	10 4
19	W	11 53 48	5 44	6 3	10 49	3 46	5 44	6 2	10 56	1 26	5 44	6 2	11 3
20	T	11 53 27	5 45	6 1	11 55	4 41	5 45	6 0	morn	2 21	5 45	6 0	morn
21	F	11 53 6	5 46	6 0	morn	6 7	5 46	5 59	0 2	3 47	5 46	5 59	0 8
22	S	11 52 45	5 47	5 58	1 15	7 43	5 47	5 57	1 20	5 23	5 47	5 57	1 26
23	S	11 52 24	5 48	5 56	2 36	9 12	5 48	5 56	2 40	6 52	5 48	5 56	2 44
24	M	11 52 3	5 50	5 55	3 58	10 13	5 49	5 54	4 0	7 53	5 49	5 54	4 3
25	T	11 51 43	5 51	5 53	rises	10 58	5 50	5 53	rises	8 38	5 50	5 53	rises
26	W	11 51 22	5 52	5 51	6 27	11 41	5 51	5 51	6 28	9 21	5 51	5 51	6 30
27	T	11 51 2	5 53	5 49	6 51	morn	5 52	5 49	6 51	10 2	5 52	5 49	6 57
28	F	11 50 42	5 54	5 47	7 20	0 22	5 53	5 48	7 24	10 42	5 53	5 48	7 29
29	S	11 50 22	5 55	5 46	7 52	1 2	5 54	5 46	7 58	11 20	5 54	5 46	8 3
30	S	11 50 3	5 56	5 44	8 30	1 40	5 55	5 45	8 36	11 59	5 55	5 45	8 43

☞ Daniel Webster, being present at a ball in Washington during his incumbency as Secretary of State, was asked by an effeminate, foppish sort of a chap, who thought a good deal of his own dancing: "Don't you dance, Mr. Webster? I never see you dancing." "No," said Mr. Webster, as only he could say and look such things, "I never had the capacity to learn how, sir."

Cure for Gout.—(From an old book.)—First. The person must pick a handkerchief from the pocket of a maid of fifty years, who has never had a wish to change her condition. Second. He must wash it in an honest miller's pond. Third. He must dry it on a parson's hedge who was never covetous. Fourth. He must send it to a doctor's shop who never killed a patient. Fifth. He must mark it with a lawyer's ink who never cheated a client. Sixth. Apply it to the part affected, and a cure will speedily follow.

☞ A husband, residing in a small village in the interior, thus announces the departure from his "bed and board" of his dearly beloved: "My wife, Anne Maria, has strayed or been stolen. Whoever returns her will get his head broke. As for trusting her, anybody can do so who sees fit—for as I never pay my own debts, it is not at all likely that I will lay awake nights thinking about other people's."

MOON'S PHASES.

	D.	Boston. H. M.	N. York. H. M.	Baltimore H. M.	Pittsburgh H. M.	Cincinnati H. M.	S. Francisco. H. M.
Last Quarter	2	6 22 e	6 10 e	5 59 e	5 46 e	5 28 e	2 56 e
New Moon	10	10 42 e	10 30 e	10 19 e	10 6 e	9 48 e	7 16 e
First Quarter	18	10 55 m	10 43 m	10 33 m	10 20 m	10 1 m	7 29 m
Full Moon	25	2 41 m	2 32 m	2 21 m	2 8 m	1 50 m	11 18 e

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Shadow at noon mark. Morning. H. M. S.	Boston, Rochester, Detroit, Milwaukie. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	H. W. Boston. H. M.	New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.	H. W. New York. H. M.	Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, S. Francisco. Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.	Moon Rises. H. M.
1	M	11 49 44	5 57	5 42	9 28	2 19	5 56	5 43	9 35	morn	5 56	5 43	9 42
2	T	11 49 25	5 58	5 40	10 12	2 59	5 57	5 41	10 19	0 39	5 57	5 41	10 26
3	W	11 49 6	5 59	5 39	11 14	3 43	5 58	5 40	11 20	1 23	5 58	5 40	11 27
4	T	11 48 48	6 1	5 37	morn	4 39	6 0	5 38	morn	2 19	5 59	5 38	morn
5	F	11 48 30	6 2	5 36	0 18	6 4	6 1	5 37	0 23	3 41	6 0	5 37	0 29
6	S	11 48 12	6 3	5 34	1 20	7 35	6 2	5 35	1 25	5 15	6 1	5 35	1 29
7	S	11 47 55	6 4	5 32	2 22	8 58	6 3	5 33	2 25	6 38	6 2	5 34	2 29
8	M	11 47 38	6 5	5 31	3 25	9 53	6 4	5 32	3 27	7 33	6 3	5 32	3 29
9	T	11 47 22	6 6	5 29	4 25	10 30	6 5	5 30	4 26	8 10	6 4	5 31	4 27
10	W	11 47 6	6 8	5 27	sets	11 3	6 6	5 28	sets	8 43	6 5	5 29	sets
11	T	11 46 50	6 9	5 26	5 46	11 31	6 7	5 27	5 48	9 11	6 6	5 28	5 50
12	F	11 46 35	6 10	5 24	6 8	12 0	6 8	5 25	6 12	9 40	6 7	5 26	6 15
13	S	11 46 21	6 11	5 22	6 29	ev. 29	6 9	5 24	6 35	10 9	6 8	5 25	6 38
14	S	11 46 7	6 12	5 21	7 5	1 0	6 10	5 22	7 10	10 40	6 9	5 23	7 16
15	M	11 45 53	6 13	5 19	7 47	1 31	6 11	5 21	7 51	11 11	6 10	5 22	8 1
16	T	11 45 41	6 14	5 17	8 40	2 4	6 12	5 19	8 47	11 44	6 11	5 20	8 51
17	W	11 45 28	6 15	5 15	9 45	2 43	6 13	5 17	9 51	ev. 23	6 12	5 19	9 58
18	T	11 45 16	6 17	5 14	10 57	3 27	6 14	5 16	11 3	1 7	6 13	5 18	11 9
19	F	11 45 15	6 18	5 12	morn	4 28	6 15	5 14	morn	2 8	6 14	5 16	morn
20	S	11 44 55	6 19	5 11	0 15	6 0	6 16	5 13	0 20	3 40	6 15	5 15	0 25
21	S	11 44 45	6 20	5 9	1 33	7 38	6 17	5 12	1 36	5 18	6 16	5 14	1 40
22	M	11 44 36	6 21	5 8	2 51	8 55	6 18	5 11	2 52	6 35	6 17	5 12	2 51
23	T	11 44 27	6 22	5 6	4 8	9 49	6 19	5 9	4 8	7 29	6 18	5 11	4 8
24	W	11 44 19	6 23	5 5	rises	10 35	6 20	5 8	rises	8 15	6 19	5 10	rises
25	T	11 44 12	6 25	5 3	5 15	11 14	6 21	5 6	5 18	8 54	6 20	5 9	5 22
26	F	11 44 6	6 26	5 2	5 47	11 55	6 22	5 5	5 52	9 35	6 21	5 8	5 56
27	S	11 44 0	6 27	5 0	6 23	morn	6 23	5 3	6 29	10 17	6 22	5 6	6 35
28	S	11 43 55	6 28	4 59	7 8	0 37	6 24	5 2	7 15	10 55	6 23	5 5	7 22
29	M	11 43 51	6 29	4 57	8 0	1 15	6 25	5 0	8 7	11 33	6 24	5 3	8 15
30	T	11 43 48	6 30	4 55	9 11	1 53	6 26	4 59	9 17	morn	6 25	5 2	9 24
31	W	11 43 45	6 32	4 54	10 4	2 34	6 28	4 58	10 10	0 14	6 26	5 1	10 16

EPIGRAM ON A POETICAL DENTIST.

"What! 'Parsons the dentist?' you don't mean to say
That *that* sort of a chap bore the chaplet away?"
"Nay, none of your sneers at his laureate wreath,
He's a very good poet in spite of his teeth."

ANOTHER.

Yes, a dentist has taken the "laureate wreath,"
And published a volume—no doubt
If the critical snarlers should show him their teeth,
He'll quickly be pulling them out.

☞ "Mrs. Polly," said Uncle Eb, of an old Connecticut town, as he hobbled into the house of an ancient maiden lady, one pleasant morning, "Mrs. Polly, you're a *fustrate* sweeper. My wife thinks she's a pretty tall one, but she'll take her broom and go all over the house and can't raise as big a pile of dirt as you've got together in five minutes there!" Uncle Eb left very soon.

Another instance of his wit is on record: Going into the nicely clean dwelling of a neighbor, one day, with suspicious looking boots, the gude wife hailed him with, "Did you not see the scraper at the door, Uncle Eb?" "Yes'm," was the reply, "and I intend to use it *when I go out.*"

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston. H. M.	N. York. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	Pittsburgh M. M.	Cincinnati. H. M.	S. Francisco. H. M.
Last Quarter	1	0 34 e	0 22 e	0 11 e	11 58 m	11 40 m	9 8 m
New Moon	9	2 48 e	2 36 e	2 25 e	2 12 e	1 54 e	11 22 m
First Quarter	16	6 31 e	6 19 e	6 9 e	5 55 e	5 37 e	3 15 e
Full Moon	23	3 8 e	2 56 e	2 45 e	2 32 e	2 14 e	11 42 m

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Shadow at noon mark. Morning.	Boston, Rochester, Detroit, Milwaukie. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High W Boston	New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.	High W New York.	Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, S. Francisco. Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon Rises.
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	T	11 43 43	6 33	4 54	11 8	3 18	6 30	4 57	11 13	0 58	6 27	5 1	11 18
2	F	11 43 42	6 34	4 53	morn	4 10	6 31	4 56	morn	1 50	6 28	5 0	morn
3	S	11 43 42	6 36	4 51	0 11	5 24	6 32	4 54	0 14	3 4	6 29	4 59	0 18
4	S	11 43 43	6 37	4 50	1 12	6 51	6 34	4 53	1 15	4 31	6 30	4 58	1 17
5	M	11 43 44	6 38	4 49	2 14	8 8	6 35	4 52	2 15	5 48	6 31	4 57	2 16
6	T	11 43 46	6 39	4 48	3 15	9 8	6 36	4 51	3 15	6 48	6 32	4 56	3 15
7	W	11 43 50	6 41	4 47	4 17	9 50	6 37	4 50	4 16	7 30	6 33	4 55	4 15
8	T	11 43 53	6 42	4 45	5 26	10 24	6 38	4 49	5 24	8 4	6 35	4 54	5 21
9	F	11 43 58	6 43	4 44	sets	10 57	6 40	4 48	sets	8 37	6 36	4 53	sets
10	S	11 44 4	6 44	4 43	5 6	11 28	6 41	4 47	5 11	9 8	6 37	4 52	5 17
11	S	11 44 10	6 46	4 42	5 46	ev. 1	6 42	4 46	5 52	9 41	6 39	4 51	5 59
12	M	11 44 18	6 47	4 41	6 35	0 36	6 43	4 45	6 42	10 16	6 40	4 50	6 49
13	T	11 44 26	6 48	4 40	7 37	1 11	6 44	4 44	7 44	10 51	6 41	4 49	7 51
14	W	11 44 35	6 49	4 39	8 48	1 49	6 46	4 43	8 54	11 29	6 42	4 48	9 0
15	T	11 44 45	6 51	4 39	10 4	2 33	6 47	4 43	10 9	ev. 13	6 43	4 47	10 14
16	F	11 44 55	6 52	4 38	11 20	3 23	6 48	4 42	11 23	1 3	6 44	4 46	11 27
17	S	11 45 7	6 53	4 37	morn	4 28	6 49	4 41	morn	2 8	6 45	4 46	morn
18	S	11 45 19	6 54	4 36	0 36	5 52	6 50	4 40	0 38	3 32	6 46	4 45	0 40
19	M	11 45 33	6 56	4 35	1 50	7 13	6 51	4 39	1 51	4 53	6 47	4 44	1 52
20	T	11 45 47	6 57	4 34	3 4	8 25	6 53	4 39	3 3	6 5	6 48	4 44	3 2
21	W	11 46 1	6 58	4 34	4 18	9 19	6 54	4 38	4 16	6 59	6 49	4 43	4 14
22	T	11 46 17	6 59	4 33	5 32	10 7	6 55	4 38	5 29	7 47	6 50	4 42	5 25
23	F	11 46 33	7 0	4 32	rises	10 54	6 56	4 37	rises	8 31	6 51	4 42	rises
24	S	11 46 51	7 2	4 32	4 57	11 36	6 57	4 36	5 3	9 16	6 52	4 41	5 10
25	S	11 47 9	7 3	4 31	5 46	morn	6 58	4 36	5 53	9 56	6 53	4 41	6 1
26	M	11 47 27	7 4	4 31	6 45	0 16	6 59	4 35	6 52	10 37	6 54	4 41	6 59
27	T	11 47 47	7 5	4 30	7 49	0 57	7 0	4 35	7 55	11 17	6 55	4 41	8 2
28	W	11 48 7	7 6	4 30	8 54	1 37	7 2	4 35	8 59	11 57	6 56	4 40	9 4
29	T	11 48 28	7 7	4 30	9 57	2 17	7 3	4 34	10 2	morn	6 57	4 40	10 6
30	F	11 48 49	7 8	4 29	10 59	3 0	7 4	4 34	11 2	0 40	6 58	4 40	11 5

An Important Discovery.—A Paris journal says that the bad smell and taste of butter can be entirely removed by working it over in water mixed with chloride of lime. The discovery was made by the Brussels farmers, whose practice is to take a sufficient quantity of water to work it in, and put in it from twenty-five to thirty drops of chloride of lime for every ten pounds of butter. When it has been worked until the whole has been brought into contact with the water, it should be worked again in clear water, when it will be found to be as sweet as when first made.

He that a watch would wear, this must he do—
Pocket his watch, and watch his pocket too.

☞ "Mother, can't I go and have my Daguerreotype taken?" "No, my child; I guess it isn't worth while." "Well, then, you might let me have a tooth pulled; I never go anywhere."

☞ Dr. Bethune being about to lecture in Boston a short time since, heard a colloquy on his way to the lecture hall, which ran thus: "Where are you going to-night?" asked one of another. "Well, I do not know," was the reply; "I thought I would go and hear Dr. Bethune lecture on the 'Age of Pericles.'" "Oh, pshaw!" was the response of the first, "who cares how *old* Pericles was? Let's go to the theatre!"

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston. H. M.	N. York. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	Pittsburgh. H. M.	Cincinnati. H. M.	S.Francisco. H. M.
LAST QUARTER	1	9 28 m	9 16 m	9 5 m	8 52 m	8 34 m	6 2 m
NEW MOON	9	5 34 m	5 22 m	5 12 m	4 59 m	4 41 m	2 8 m
FIRST QUARTER	16	2 13 m	2 1 m	1 50 m	1 37 m	1 19 m	10 47 e
FULL MOON	23	5 55 m	5 43 m	5 33 m	5 20 m	5 2 m	2 30 m
LAST QUARTER	31	7 21 m	7 9 m	6 58 m	6 45 m	6 27 m	3 55 m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.		
		Morning.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	HighW N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	11 49 11	7 10	4 28	morn	3 47	7 5	4 34	morn	1 27	7 0	4 39	morn
2	S	11 49 34	7 11	4 28	0 1	4 39	7 6	4 34	0 3	2 19	7 1	4 39	0 4
3	M	11 49 58	7 12	4 28	1 1	5 45	7 7	4 33	1 2	3 25	7 2	4 39	1 3
4	T	11 50 22	7 13	4 28	2 3	6 56	7 8	4 33	2 2	4 36	7 3	4 39	2 1
5	W	11 50 47	7 14	4 28	3 5	7 57	7 9	4 33	3 4	5 37	7 4	4 38	3 2
6	T	11 51 12	7 15	4 28	4 2	8 53	7 10	4 33	3 59	6 33	7 5	4 38	3 56
7	F	11 51 38	7 16	4 28	5 20	9 41	7 11	4 33	5 16	7 20	7 6	4 38	5 11
8	S	11 52 4	7 17	4 28	sets	10 18	7 12	4 33	sets	7 58	7 7	4 38	sets
9	S	11 52 31	7 18	4 28	4 20	10 58	7 13	4 33	4 26	8 38	7 8	4 38	4 34
10	M	11 52 58	7 19	4 28	5 26	11 40	7 14	4 33	5 33	9 20	7 9	4 38	5 40
11	T	11 53 26	7 20	4 28	6 31	ev.18	7 15	4 33	6 37	9 58	7 10	4 38	6 44
12	W	11 53 54	7 21	4 28	7 52	1 2	7 16	4 33	7 57	10 42	7 11	4 38	8 3
13	T	11 54 22	7 22	4 28	9 10	1 47	7 16	4 33	9 14	11 27	7 11	4 38	9 18
14	F	11 54 51	7 23	4 28	10 17	2 33	7 17	4 33	10 20	ev.13	7 12	4 38	10 22
15	S	11 55 20	7 24	4 29	11 41	3 25	7 18	4 34	11 42	1 5	7 13	4 39	11 43
16	S	11 55 48	7 25	4 29	morn	4 22	7 18	4 34	morn	2 2	7 13	4 39	morn
17	M	11 56 18	7 26	4 29	0 53	5 25	7 19	4 34	0 53	3 5	7 14	4 40	0 53
18	T	11 56 48	7 26	4 29	2 5	6 35	7 19	4 34	2 4	4 15	7 14	4 40	2 2
19	W	11 57 18	7 26	4 30	3 18	7 42	7 20	4 35	3 15	5 22	7 15	4 41	3 12
20	T	11 57 48	7 27	4 30	4 31	8 48	7 20	4 35	4 27	6 28	7 15	4 41	4 22
21	F	11 58 17	7 27	4 31	5 43	9 44	7 21	4 36	5 37	7 24	7 15	4 42	5 32
22	S	11 58 47	7 28	4 31	rises	10 34	7 21	4 36	rises	8 14	7 16	4 42	rises
23	S	11 59 17	7 28	4 32	4 31	11 24	7 22	4 37	4 38	9 4	7 16	4 43	4 45
24	M	11 59 47	7 28	4 32	5 33	morn	7 22	4 37	5 39	9 47	7 16	4 43	5 46
25	T	aftern'n	7 29	4 33	6 38	0 7	7 22	4 38	6 44	10 29	7 17	4 44	6 50
26	W	12 0 47	7 29	4 33	7 44	0 49	7 23	4 38	7 48	11 7	7 17	4 44	7 53
27	T	12 1 16	7 29	4 34	8 47	1 27	7 23	4 39	8 51	11 44	7 17	4 45	8 51
28	F	12 1 46	7 29	4 34	9 48	2 4	7 23	4 39	9 51	morn	7 18	4 45	9 53
29	S	12 2 15	7 30	4 35	10 49	2 42	7 23	4 40	10 50	0 22	7 18	4 46	10 52
30	S	12 2 45	7 30	4 36	11 50	3 22	7 24	4 41	11 50	1 2	7 18	4 47	11 50
31	M	12 3 13	7 30	4 37	morn	4 1	7 24	4 42	morn	1 41	7 19	4 48	morn

THE SENSITIVE PLANT.

As three girls in the garden were viewing the plants,
Conducted respectively by their gallants,
Says William to Nancy, "Here 's one will reveal
A secret, which many famed beauties conceal;
And when modest virtue has flown from the stand,
It will shrink at the touch it receives from the hand."
The ladies all gazed as if rather dismayed;
But Nancy at length said, "Pooh! I'm not afraid!"
Her fair hand advanced—the experiment tried,
When lo, in an instant the plant drooped and died!
The poor girl first reddened, then whitened as snow,
Said softly, "Lord help me! how did the plant know?"

☞ We once saw a young man bravely turning up the glass—he was a true-hearted, glorious fellow—and was, he said, "sowing his wild oats." We afterwards saw a policeman hauling a miserable drunkard from the gutter to the watchhouse. The wild oats were being harvested.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE EXECUTIVE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New-Hampshire, *President of the United States*.....Salary $25,000
DAVID R. ATCHISON, of Missouri, *Vice President pro tem*..... " 5,000

THE CABINET.

WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, *Secretary of State*.....Salary $6,000
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, *Secretary of the Treasury*..... " 6,000
ROBERT McCLELLAND, of Michigan, *Secretary of the Interior*..... " 6,000
JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North Carolina, *Secretary of the Navy*..... " 6,000
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, *Secretary of War*..... " 6,000
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, *Postmaster-General*..... " 6,000
CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, *Attorney-General*..... " 4,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*.....Salary $5,000

JOHN McLEAN, of Ohio, *Associate Justice*.
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, " "
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " "
PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, " "
SAMUEL NELSON, of New-York, *Associate Justice*.
ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pa., " "
BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, of Mass., " "
JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Ala., " "

Salary of Associate Justices, $4,500. Meets first Monday in December at Washington.

XXXIIId CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION OPENED MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1854.
CLOSES THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1855.

SENATE—62 Members.

JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Indiana, *President pro tem.*

[Whigs in *Italics*, 19; Democrats in Roman, 38; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPS, 4; Vacancy, 1. The figures before each Senator's name, denote the year when his term closes.]

ALABAMA.
1855..Benj. Fitzpatrick,
1859.*Clement C. Clay, Jr.

ARKANSAS.
1855.*Robert W. Johnson,†
1859..William K. Sebastian.

CALIFORNIA.
1855..William M. Gwin,
1857..John B. Weller.

CONNECTICUT.
1855..FRANCIS GILLETTE,*
1857..Isaac Toucey.

DELAWARE.
1857..James A. Bayard,
1859.*John M. Clayton.

FLORIDA.
1855..*Jackson Morton*,
1857..Stephen R. Mallory.

GEORGIA.
1855..*William C. Dawson*,
1859.*Robert Toombs.

INDIANA.
1855..John Pettit,
1857..Jesse D. Bright.

ILLINOIS.
1855..James Shields,
1859..Stephen A. Douglas.

IOWA.
1855..Augustus C. Dodge,
1859..George W. Jones.

KENTUCKY.
1855..*Archibald Dixon*.
1859.*John B. Thompson.

LOUISIANA.
1855..John Slidell,
1859.*Judah P. Benjamin.

MAINE.
1857..Hannibal Hamlin,
1859.*Wm. Pitt Fessenden.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1857..CHARLES SUMNER,
1859.*Julius Rockwell.†

MARYLAND.
1861..*James A. Pearce*,
1857..*Thomas G. Pratt.*

MICHIGAN.
1857..Lewis Cass,
1859.*Charles E. Stewart.

MISSISSIPPI.
1857..Stephen Adams,
1859.*Albert G. Brown.

MISSOURI.
1855..David R. Atchison,
1857..*Henry S. Geyer.*

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1855..Moses Norris, Jr.,
1859..(Vacancy.)

NEW-YORK.
1855..*William H. Seward*,
1857..*Hamilton Fish.*

NEW-JERSEY.
1857..John R. Thomson,
1859.*William Wright.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1855..*George E. Badger*,
1859..David S. Reid.*

OHIO.
1855..SALMON P. CHASE,
1857..*Benjamin F. Wade.*

PENNSYLVANIA.
1855..*James Cooper.*
1857..Richard Brodhead, Jr.

RHODE ISLAND.
1857..Charles T. James,
1859.*Philip Allen.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1855..Andrew P. Butler,
1859.*Josiah J. Evans.

TENNESSEE.
1857..*James C. Jones*,
1859..*John Bell.*

TEXAS.
1857..Thomas J. Rusk,
1859..Samuel Houston.

VERMONT.
1855.*LAWRENCE BRAINERD,
1857..*Solomon Foot.*

VIRGINIA.
1857..James M. Mason,
1859..Robert M. T. Hunter.

WISCONSIN.
1855..Isaac P. Walker,
1857..Henry Dodge.

* Had not seats in the preceding Senate. † Appointed by the Governor to fill a vacancy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—234 Members.

LINN BOYD, Ky., Speaker.—JOHN W. FORNEY, Pa., Clerk.

ALABAMA.

1 [illegible]
2 [illegible]
3 [illegible]
4 [illegible]
5 [illegible]
6 [illegible]
7 [illegible]

ARKANSAS.

1 [illegible]
2 [illegible]

CALIFORNIA.

1 [illegible]
2 [illegible]
3 [illegible]
4 [illegible]

CONNECTICUT.

1 [illegible]
2 [illegible]
3 [illegible]
4 [illegible]
5 [illegible]
6 [illegible]

DELAWARE.

1 James L. Seward,
2 [illegible]
*David J. Baily,
[illegible] B. W. Dent,
Elijah W. Chastain,
*Junius Hillyer,
*David A. Reese,
*Alex. H. Stephens.

ILLINOIS.

1 *E. B. Washburne,
2 John Wentworth,
3 *Jesse O. Norton,
4 *James Knox,
5 *W. [illegible] Richardson,
6 *[illegible] Yates,
7 [illegible] Allen,
8 [illegible] Campbell,
9 [illegible]
10 [illegible] Miller,
2 Wm. H. English,
*Cyrus L. Dunham,
4 James H. Lane,
5 *[illegible] W. Parker,
6 *Thos. A. Hendricks,
7 *John G. Davis,
8 [illegible] Daniel Mace,
9 Norman Eddy,
10 E. M. Chamberlain,
11 Andrew J. Harlan.

IOWA.

1 *Bernhart Henn,
2 *[illegible] P. Cook.

KENTUCKY.

1 *[illegible] Grey,
2 *[illegible] W. Gregg,
3 [illegible]
4 [illegible] Chapman,
5 *Clement S. Hill,
6 John M. Elliott,
7 *William Preston,
8 *J. C. Breckenridge,
9 [illegible] M. Co[illegible]
10 [illegible] H. Stanton.

LOUISIANA.

1 William Dunbar,
2 *Theodore G. Hunt.
3 Jno. E. Perkins, Jr.,
4 Roland Jones.

MAINE.

1 *Moses M'Donald,
2 Samuel Mayall,
3 E. Wilder Farley,
4 Samuel P. Benson,
5 *Israel Washburn, Jr.,
6 *Thos. J. D. Fuller.

MARYLAND.

1 John R. Franklin,
2 Jacob Shower,
3 Joshua Vansant,
4 Henry May,
5 *Wm. T. Hamilton,
6 Augustus R. Sollers.

*MASSACHUSETTS.

1 Thomas D. Eliot,
2 Samuel L. Crocker,
3 J. Wiley Edmands,
4 Samuel H. Walley,
5 *William Appleton,
6 Chas. W. Upham,
7 Nath. P. Banks, Jr.,
8 Tappan Wentworth,
9 ALEX. DE WITT,
10 Edward Dickinson,
11 *John Z. Goodrich.

MICHIGAN.

1 David Stuart,
2 David A. Noble,
3 Samuel Clark,
4 Hestor L. Stevens.

MISSOURI.

1 Thomas H. Benton,
2 Alfred W. Lamb,
3 James J. Lindley,
4 *John G. Miller,
5 Mordecai Oliver,
6 *John S. Phelps,
7 Samuel Caruthers.

MISSISSIPPI.

1 Daniel B. Wright,
2 William S. Barry,
3 O. R. Singleton,
4 Wiley P. Harris,
5 Wm. Barksdale.

NEW-JERSEY.

1 *Nathan T. Stratton,
2 *Charles Skelton,
3 Samuel Lilly,
4 George Vail,
5 A. C. M. Pennington.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1 Henry M. Shaw,
2 Thomas Ruffin,
3 *William S. Ashe,
4 Sion H. Rogers,
5 John Kerr,
6 Richard C. Puryear,
7 Burton Craige,
8 *Thos. L. Clingman.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1 Geo. W. Kittredge,
2 Geo. W. Morrison,
3 *Harry Hibbard.

NEW-YORK.

1 James Maurice,
2 Th. W. Cummings
3 Hiram Walbridge,
4 Mike Walsh,
5 Wm. M. Tweed,
6 John Wheeler,
7 Wm. A. Walker,
8 Francis B. Cutting,
9 Jared V. Peck,
10 *William Murray,
11 The. R. Westbrook,
12 [illegible] Fuller,
13 Russell Sage,
14 Rufus W. Peckham,
15 Charles Hughes,
16 Geo. A. Simonson,
17 Bishop Perkins,
18 Peter Rowe,
19 George W. Chase,
20 Ors. B. Matteson,
21 *Henry Bennett,
22 Henry C. Goodwin,
23 Caleb Lyon,
24 *Daniel T. Jones,
25 Edwin B. Morgan.
26 Andrew Oliver,
27 John J. Taylor,
28 George Hastings,
29 Davis Carpenter,
30 Benjamin Pringle,
31 Thos T. Flagler,
32 *Solomon G. Haven,
33 Reuben E. Fenton.

OHIO.

1 *David T. Disney,
2 John S. Harrison,
3 *Lewis D. Campbell,
4 M. H. Nichols,
5 *Alfred P. Edgerton,
6 Andrew Ellison,
7 Aaron Harlan,
8 Moses B. Corwin,
9 Fred. W. Green,
10 *John L. Taylor,
11 Thomas Ritchey,
12 *Edson B. Olds,
13 Wm. D. Lindsley,
14 H. H. Johnson,
15 William R. Sapp,
16 Edward Bell,
17 Wilson Shannon,
18 George Bliss,
19 EDWARD WADE,
20 *J. R. GIDDINGS,
21 Andrew Stuart.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1 *Thos. B. Florence,
2 *Joseph R. Chandler,
3 *John Robbins, Jr.,
4 William H. Witte,
5 *John M'Nair,
6 William Everhart,
7 Samuel A. Bridges,
8 J. Glancy Jones,
9 Isaac E. Heister,
10 Ner Middleswarth,
11 Christian M. Straub,
12 Hend'k B. Wright,
13 Asa Packer,
14 *Galusha A. Grow,
15 *James Gamble,
16 *William H. Kurtz,
17 Samuel L. Russell,
18 John M'Culloch,
19 Augustus Drum,
20 *John L. Dawson,
21 David Ritchie,
22 *Thomas M. Howe,
23 Michael C. Trout,
24 *Carlton B. Curtis,
25 John Dick.

RHODE ISLAND.

1 Thomas Davis,
2 *Benj. B. Thurston.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1 *John M'Queen,
2 *William Aiken,
3 L. M. Keitt,
4 Preston S. Brooks,
5 *James L. Orr,
6 Wm. W. Boyce.

TENNESSEE.

1 Nath'l G. Taylor,
2 *W. M. Churchwell,
3 Samuel A. Smith,
4 *William Cullom,
5 Charles Ready,
6 *Geo W. Jones,
7 Robert M. Bagg,
8 Felix K. Zollicoffer,
9 Emerson Etheridge,
10 *Fred'k P. Stanton.

TEXAS.

1 Geo. W. Smythe,
2 Peter H. Bell.

VERMONT.

1 *James Meacham,
2 Andrew Tracy,
3 Aloah Sabin.

VIRGINIA.

1 *Thomas H. Bayly,
2 *John S. Millson,
3 *John S. Caskie,
4 William O. Goode,
5 *Thomas S. Bocock,
6 *Paulus Powell,
7 William Smith,
8 *Chas. J. Faulkner,
9 *H. A. Edmundson,
10 *John Letcher,
11 Z. Kidwell,
12 [illegible]
13 Fayette M'Mullen.

WISCONSIN.

1 Daniel Wells, Jr.,
2 *Ben. C. Eastman,
3 John B. Macy.

DELEGATES.

Minnesota—H. M. Rice.
[illegible]
N. Mexico—J. M. Gallegos.
Oregon—*Joseph Lane.
Utah—*J. M. Kinsheisel.

Wigs in *Italics*, 73; Democrats in Roman, 151; Free Soilers in SMALL CAPITALS, 3; Vacancy, 1; Total, 234.

* Those are the Delegates from Territories, who participate in the debates, but cannot vote. † Members of the XXXIII Congress.

RECAPITULATION.

States.	W.	D.	States.	W.	D.	States.	W.	D.	States.	W.	D.	States.	W.	D.
Alabama	1	6	Illinois	4	5	Maryland	2	4	New-Jersey	1	4	S. Carolina		6
Arkansas		2	Indiana	1	10	Massachusetts	9	2	New-York	12	21	Tennessee	6	4
California		2	Iowa	1	1	Michigan		4	N. Carolina	3	5	Texas		2
Connecticut		4	Kentucky	4	5	Mississippi		5	Ohio	8	13	Vermont	3	
Delaware		1	Louisiana	1	3	Missouri	4	3	Pennsylvania	9	16	Virginia		13
Florida		1	Maine	3	3	New-Hampshire		3	Rhode Island		2	Wisconsin		3
Georgia	2	6												

In the above classification, Messrs DE WITT of Massachusetts, and WADE of Ohio, are placed in the Democratic column, merely on account of the Whigs.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—As far as Chosen.

SENATE.

MAINE.
Hannibal Hamlin,
Wm. P. Fessenden.

VERMONT.
Solomon Foot,
Jacob Collamer.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Charles Sumner,

RHODE ISLAND.
Charles T. James,
Philip Allen.

CONNECTICUT.
Isaac Toucey,
Lafayette S. Foster.

NEW-YORK.
Hamilton Fish,

NEW-JERSEY.
John R. Thomson,
William Wright.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Richard Brodhead,

DELAWARE.
James A. Bayard,
John M. Clayton.

MARYLAND.
James A. Pearce,
Thomas G. Pratt.

VIRGINIA.
James M. Mason,
Robt. M. T. Hunter.

NORTH CAROLINA.
David S. Reid,
Asa Biggs.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Josiah J. Evans,
Andrew P. Butler.

GEORGIA.
Robert Toombs,
Alfred Iverson.

ALABAMA.
Clement C. Clay, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.
Stephen Adams,
Albert G. Brown.

LOUISIANA.
Judah P. Benjamin,

OHIO.
Benj. F. Wade,
George E. Pugh.

KENTUCKY.
John J. Crittenden,
John B. Thompson.

TENNESSEE.
*John Bell,**
James C. Jones.

INDIANA.
Jesse D. Bright,

ILLINOIS.
Stephen A. Douglas.

MISSOURI.
Henry S. Geyer,

ARKANSAS.
Robt. W. Johnson,
Wm. K. Sebastian.

MICHIGAN.
Lewis Cass,
Chas. E. Stuart.

FLORIDA.
Stephen R. Mallory,
David L. Yulee.

TEXAS.
Thomas J. Rusk,
Sam Houston.

IOWA.
George W. Jones,
James Harlin.

WISCONSIN.
Henry Dodge,

CALIFORNIA.
John B. Weller,

Whigs in *Italics*, 16; Democrats in Roman, 33; Free Soiler in Small Caps, Total, 50

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MAINE.
1 John M. Wood, r
2 John C. Peaslee, r
3 Ebenezer Knowlton, r
4 Samuel Wakefield, r
5 Israel Washburn, Jr. r
6 Thos. J. D. Fuller, d*

VERMONT.
1 James M. Gibson, w
2 Justin S. Morrill, w
3 Alvah Sabin, w

MASSACHUSETTS.
1 Robert C. Hall, k n
2 James Buffington, k n
3 Watson Commelin, k n
4 Linus Child, k n
5 Anson Burlingame, k n
6 Timothy Davis, k n
7 Nathan P. Banks, Jr. k n
8 Caleb Lyon Knapp, k n
9 Alex. De Witt, k n
10 Henry Morris, k n
11 Mark Trafton, k n

NEW-YORK.
1 Wm. W. Tuck, k n d
2 J. Schuyler Crosby, k n w
3 Geo. R. Robinson, k n w
4 *John Kelly,* d*
5 Thos. R. Whitney, k n
6 Orson Wheeler, d
7 Thos. Cornelius, Jr. k n w
8 Abram Wakeman, w
9 Bayard Clarke, k n w
10 Andrew S. Murray, w
11 Robert H. Kemp, w
12 Killian Miller, w
13 Russell Sage, w
14 S. H. Dickinson, w
15 Edward Dodd, w
16 Geo. A. Simmons, w
17 Francis E. Spinner, d
18 Thomas R. Horton, w
19 Jonas H. Ingersoll, w
20 Cornelius B. Matteson, w
21 Hezekiah Bennett, w
22 Andrew Z. McCarty, w
23 Wm. A. Graham, w
24 Timothy P. Granger, w
25 Edwin B. Morgan, w
26 Andrew Oliver, I
27 John M. Parker, w
28 Wm. H. Kelsey, w
29 John W. Ivins, d
30 Greg. Pringle, w
31 Thomas Flagler, w
32 Solomon G. Haven, w
33 Frances S. Edwards, k n

NEW-JERSEY.
1 Isaiah T. Clawson, w
2 Geo. R. Robbins, w
3 James Bishop, w
4 *George Vail,* d
5 A. C. M. Pennington, w

PENNSYLVANIA.
1 *Thos. B. Florence,* d
2 Job R. Tyson, w
3 William Millward, w
4 Jacob Broom, w
5 *John Cadwalader,* d*
6 John Hickman, k n d
7 Sam'l C. Bradshaw, w
8 *J. Glancy Jones,* d
9 A. E. Roberts, k n w
10 John C. Kunkel, w
11 James H. Campbell, w
12 Henry M. Fuller, w
13 *Asa Packer,* d
14 Galusha A. Grow, r
15 John J. Pearce, r
16 Lemuel Todd, r
17 David F. Robinson, w
18 John R. Edie, w
19 John Covode, w
20 Jonathan Knight, w
21 David Ritchie, w
22 Sam'l A. Purviance, w
23 John Allison, w
24 David Barclay, d
25 John Dick, w

DELAWARE.
Elisha D. Cooper, k n

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1 *John McQueen,* d
2 *William Aiken,* d
3 *Lawrence M. Keitt,* d
4 *Preston S. Brooks,* d
5 *James L. Orr,* d
6 *Wm. W. Boyce,* d

OHIO.
1 Timothy C. Day, r
2 John S. Harrison, r
3 Lewis D. Campbell, r
4 Matthias H. Nichols, r
5 Richard Mott, r *
6 Jonas R. Emrie, r
7 Aaron Harlan, r
8 Benjamin Stanton, r
9 Cooper K. Watson, r
10 Oscar F. Moore, r
11 V. B. Horton, r
12 Samuel Galloway, r
13 John Sherman, r
14 Philemon Bliss, r
15 William R. Sapp, r
16 Edward Ball, r
17 Charles J. Albright, r
18 Benjamin F. Leiter, r
19 Edward Wade, r
20 Joshua R. Giddings, r
21 John A. Bingham, r

INDIANA.
1 *Smith Miller,* d
2 *Wm. H. English,* d
3 George G. Dunn, r
4 David P. Holloway, r
5 Will Cumback, r
6 Lucien Barbour, r
7 Harvey D. Scott, r
8 Daniel Mace, r
9 Schuyler Colfax, r
10 Samuel Brenton, r
11 John U. Pettit, r

ILLINOIS.
1 E. B. Washburne, r
2 J. H. Woodworth, r
3 Jesse O. Norton, r
4 James Knox, r
5 *Wm. A. Richardson,* d
6 *Thomas L. Harris,* d
7 *James C. Allen,* d*
8 Lyman Trumbull, d
9 *S. A. Marshall,* d

IOWA.
1 *Augustus Hall,* d*
2 James Thorington, w

MISSOURI.
1 *Luther M. Kennett,* w
2 Gilchrist Porter, w
3 *James J. Lindley,* w
4 *Mordecai Oliver,* w
5 *John G. Miller,* w
6 *John S. Phelps,* d
7 *Sam'l Caruthers,* w

ARKANSAS.
1 *Alfred B. Greenwood,* d
2 *Albert Rust,* d

MICHIGAN.
1 William A. Howard, r
2 Henry Waldron, r
3 David S. Walbridge, r
4 *George W. Peck,* d

FLORIDA.
Augustus E. Maxwell, d

WISCONSIN.
Daniel Wells, Jr. d
C. C. Washburn, r
Charles Billinghurst, r

CALIFORNIA.
A. W. Denver, d*
Philip T. Herbert, d*

Nebraska men in *Italics*, 23; Anti-Nebraska in Roman, 118. w. Whig; d. Democrat; r. Republican; k n Know Nothing. * Seat contested.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

THE year 1853 ended with gloomy forebodings for the peace of Europe, indeed of the entire Old World. The year 1854 has seen those forebodings realized to a great extent, and according to all probability will transmit to its successor the bloody torch of war, still blazing and ready to inflame countries which have hitherto been preserved from conflagration.

The year 1853 closed with the destruction of the Turkish fleet in the harbor of Sinope, by the Russian Admiral Nachimoff. This catastrophe forced England and France, on behalf of their ally, to employ more decided measures. On the 4th of January, 1854, the allied fleets left the Bosphorus and entered the Black Sea. But as England and France still desired to mask their ulterior projects with a semblance of peaceful intentions, the commanding Admirals issued a proclamation, to the effect that this measure was resorted to for the sake of preserving the Turkish shores of the Euxine from further annoyance, and thus facilitating a pacific solution of the pending contest. Diplomacy was still busy with the same purpose. The so-called Conference at Vienna, composed of the representatives of England, France, Austria, and Prussia, continued to hold its sittings. But early in the year 1854 the war was opened with redoubled energy. At Tchetate, on the left bank of the Danube, a bloody fight occurred between the Turks and the Russians. It was renewed for four consecutive days; during the first the Russians were successful, but finally they were repulsed with heavy losses, and the Turks maintained possession of the battle-field.

France and England strengthened their alliance, on the ground that the equilibrium of Europe and of the powers composing it was endangered by Russia. To this idea they have made and make still great efforts to win over the remaining sovereigns, and principally those of Vienna, Berlin, Copenhagen, and Stockholm. The spring and a part of summer was spent by the diplomats in drawing up protocols, notes, communications, explanations, and exchanging despatches. The high roads between the European capitals were covered with couriers. But all these efforts ended in smoke, and the Vienna Conference was finally dissolved in June.

Previous to its closing, polite but trenchant letters were exchanged between Napoleon and Nicholas. The language of diplomacy also became more and more irritated and angry, and it was clear that from words the sovereigns must now come to blows.

Early in the year the Christian populations of Turkey, and especially the Greeks of Epirus and Albania, believing that the quarrel between Russia and Turkey had a religious origin, and that the Eastern Church was menaced—these populations effected partial risings, which were backed principally from Greece with men, money and ammunition. This contest began successfully for the insurgents, and lasted for a few months. But the Western powers menaced the King of Greece with the loss of his throne, blockaded the shores of the Adriatic and the Egean, and French vessels finally entered the port of Piræus, occupied Athens, and forced the King to withhold all support from the insurgents, who after a spirited struggle succumbed to the Turks. The Turkish sway over them was restored by Christian powers, and thus ended one of the side episodes of the struggle between Turkey and Russia.

The great centre of action was the banks of the Danube. The Turks tried to cross it on other points beyond those already occupied, but were repulsed. During this pulling backwards and forwards in the East, matters came to an issue in the West, and the Russian envoys at Paris and London broke off further communications with these cabinets, and soon after left both the capitals. Nicholas, Napoleon, and Queen Victoria each respectively issued proclamations or declarations of war. England, France, and Turkey concluded a special defensive and offensive alliance. Austria, without declaring positively for the one or the other, began to cover with troops her frontiers toward Turkey and Russia, and her language toward the latter became more and more frigid and even hostile. Austria, as her Minister positively declared, was moved principally by the fear that the crossing of the Danube by Russia would be followed by a general insurrection of the Christian populations in Turkey, whose consequences would be incalculable; as the movement might extend to the Austrian provinces inhabited by Slavonic races, kindred by origin as well as by religion to those of Turkey, most of them being believers in the Greek Church. Prussia, on the contrary, tried to preserve a strict neutrality, and so far she has shown no hostile feeling whatever toward Russia.

After the declaration of war, and as soon as

the season allowed it, a powerful English and French fleet entered the Baltic for the purpose of blockading the Russian seaports, and attacking the principal strongholds. Russia, remaining on the defensive, shut up her fleets behind the stone walls of her two principal military harbors: that of Cronstadt, defending the entrance to St. Petersburg, and that of Sweaborg, in Finland. If the allied fleet should attack those two points, the question at issue would be between wooden and stone walls, or between men-of-war and land defences. The fleet of the Allies, having embarked about 80,000 French troops, wore rather a menacing aspect. But they limited their operations to attacking and partially destroying some small harbors on the coast of Finland. Their principal feat of arms was the bombarding by land and sea, and storming of the Russian fort of Bomarsund, on the island of Aland. The fortress was defended by 2,000 Russians, and as the attack on land was made by 12,000 French troops, the Russians capitulated and were taken prisoners of war. The fortress was blown up, the Islands abandoned by the Allies, and thus ended for the year 1854, in the North, the exploits of the formidable Baltic fleet, leaving undecided the question between the two sorts of walls, with however a strong preponderance in favor of the stone ones. The Allies tried hard to bring Sweden to join them, and to declare war against Russia, but their efforts in this respect proved unsuccessful.

Meanwhile England and France prepared to send armies to Turkey—France about 70,000, and England 30,000 men. During these preparations the fighting continued on the Danube. The Russians were wholly unable to force and expel the Turks from their strong position at Kalafat, on the left bank of the river, but they repelled an attempt of the Turks to establish themselves at Kalarash. Finally, about 7,000 of the Russian army crossed the Danube at three points, overpowered small Turkish forces defending the banks, took several small fortresses, and established a firm footing in the Turkish province of the Dobrodja, around Trajan's wall.

The Russians advanced into Bulgaria, and finally invested and besieged with their main army the fortress of Silistria, one of the principal defences before the entrance to the Balkan mountains. Various parties of Russian troops which remained in the Dobrodja were worsted in their encounters with the Turks. The siege of Silistria, commanded in person by Field Marshal Prince Pashkiewitch, proved likewise unsuccessful. In vain the whole Russian force attempted to storm one of the advanced forts—the Russians were always successfully repulsed, some of their Generals, including Pashkiewitch, wounded, and Gen. Schilders slain. Finally, as Austria began to threaten an immediate occupation of the Principalities, and thus to cut off the Russian army from its communications with Russia, the siege of Silistria was abandoned, and the whole army retired behind the Danube. In June, the Russians wholly evacuated the Principalities, re-entered behind the Pruth, and the country forming the bone of contention was immediately occupied by either Austrian or Turkish forces. Thus ended for this year the war on the Danube.

On the Black Sea the struggle began by an attempt of the allied fleets to bombard Odessa. They destroyed a land battery, burnt some stores and vessels of transport, and then retired.

In Asia, the war was continued during the whole year, until the advanced season obliged both Turks and Russians to take to their winter quarters. The Russians were assailed in the north and in the south of their possessions. In the north by the Caucasian mountaineers, under the indefatigable and almost invincible Shamyl; in the south by the Turks. With the latter the Russians have been mostly successful, the Turkish army having suffered several heavy defeats. The great chieftain of the Circassians was more lucky in his rapid invasions of the plains, and his scouts even terrified Tiflis, the capital of the Russian possessions in this part of Asia. But still no general rising of all the tribes inhabiting the Caucasus has taken place; and even those living on the western slope toward the shores of the Euxine, refused lately to admit the envoys of Shamyl and of the Sultan, as well as English agents. This has crippled the force of Shamyl, and according to the last accounts he has retired into his inaccessible mountainous recesses.

In the autumn, the war acquired a more decided and bloody character, being transported to a new theatre, on Russian soil. The Allies, unable to get at the Russian fleet sheltered behind the walls and forts of Sevastopol, on the peninsula of the Crimea, and one of the strongest positions in the world, decided to attack the place by land as well as by sea. Great preparations having been made in the harbors of Varna and Constantinople, nearly 100,000 men were transported to the Crimea. The army consisted of more than 50,000 French, the rest of English, Turkish, and Egyptian troops. They landed in September near the small harbor of Eupatoria, without any opposition from the Russians. The Allies began their inland march, but next day met a Russian army about 33,000 strong, en-

encamped on the hights along the river Alma. A bloody encounter took place, and the Russians were finally obliged to retire, which they did in the best order, having lost only two cannons. The Allies lost, in killed and wounded, about 5,000, and the loss on the Russian side was about the same. Menchikoff, the chief commander of the Russian forces in the Peninsula, retired a little into the interior, while the Allies marched to the south of Sevastopol, took a small harbor called Balaklava, and therefrom began their besieging operations against the stronghold, which they assaulted on the southern side only. The Russians had previously blocked up the entrance of the port by sinking several line-of-battle ships. In the beginning of the operations the Allies concentrated their action on two forts, which they bombarded by land and by sea, and seriously damaged, without either destroying or taking them. The assailing vessels were roughly treated, since which they have kept aloof from the stone walls.

As only a part of Sevastopol was invested, the Russian army outside of the forts was in continual communication with the town, and reinforcements were continually thrown in. Menchikoff's army was increased by considerable numbers of fresh troops from the interior of the Empire, and he soon became able to take the offensive against the besiegers. They were first attacked in the flank at Balaklava, and the attack was successfully carried out by the Russians. But this did not prevent the Allies from approaching their trenches nearer and nearer to the city, or from bombarding it successfully. Their shells set on fire and destroyed a hospital filled with two thousand sick and wounded men.

On the 5th of November, the Russian army in the field made an attack on the intrenchments of the Allies. The battle, known as that of Inkermann, lasted the whole day. The Russians were finally beaten off, having inflicted severe losses on the besieging army, and having suffered terribly themselves. England and France at once began to send new reinforcements to the Crimea, and Russia most probably did the same. While we write, the panting attention of the whole world is concentrated on the awful drama playing around Sevastopol. Whatever be its final fate, the war will probably not end there; this struggle, which began slowly, and so to say on both sides with reluctance, continually expands its bloody folds, and acquires step by step more gigantic and extensive proportions. It may next year embrace the whole of Europe, as Germany led by Austria, or even Austria alone, will no longer be able to preserve its ambiguous position, and will be forced to take an active part in this duel of the West against the East.

Another episode of this great struggle, and an evidence of its extensive reach, was the attack by a combined Anglo-French squadron on the harbor of Petropauloffsk, situated in Kamtchatka, on the northern shores of the Pacific. The Allies attempted to seize the place, but were beaten off and obliged to retire, with considerable losses.

If the military operations have relaxed, the diplomatic have been more active. Austria, Prussia, and the rest of Germany have been the cause of these negotiations. Russia wished to secure their neutrality; the western allies, on the contrary, constantly seek to bring these powers to their side, and entangle them in a war with the enemy. Russia finally accepted the four points laid down by the Western Powers as the basis of negotiations for peace. The points aim—First, to establish a joint protectorate over the Principalities subject to the existing Russian treaties; secondly, a like protectorate over the Principalities subject to the Russian treaties; thirdly, the revision of the treaty of 1841, to which Russia will assent if the Sultan will; and finally, the free navigation of the Danube. The Allies, apparently dissatisfied with this tardy concession, succeeded in bringing Austria more decidedly on their side, and a treaty was concluded on the 2d of December, between Austria, England and France. It secures to the Allies an invasion of Russian territory beyond the Pruth; and, in a word, allows as much as an open enemy of one of the belligerents could permit. A decided step this, and it would seem that hostilities between Russia and Austria, foreseen in another article of the treaty, ought to begin at once. Still this treaty, a work principally of Louis Bonaparte, is accepted with distrust by at least a portion of the British Cabinet, as may be inferred from the comments thereupon by Lord John Russell, which occasioned a fall in the funds. It appears that the English Ministry is confident in the force of the treaty. Austria is still wrapped in double-meanings, still facing both ways, and still likely to extricate herself at the last extremity. This uncertainty becomes more profound from the fact, that instantly after the conclusion of the treaty, the Austrian Emperor sent for the Russian Envoy, and during a long audience, explained personally to Prince Gorchakoff the meaning of the new alliance. The Emperor contended that there was nothing new in the treaty, and as the Russian Envoy did not quit Vienna, the mystery is increased.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

The Political events of the year 1854 are: 1. The passage of the Nebraska bill; 2. The Veto of the River and Harbor bill; 3. The defeat of the Federal Administration, through its supporters, in nearly all the Free States of the Union, mainly in consequence of the general opposition to so much of the Nebraska bill as repeals the Missouri Restriction on the westward progress of Slavery. 4. The rise and progress of the Know-Nothings. The Acts of Congress and the Election Returns herewith printed will shed light on most or all of these events, but the rise of the new power in our politics known as the Know-Nothings seems to require some further elucidation.

Congress is empowered by the Constitution to pass uniform laws of Naturalization; yet it has been legally decided that no law so passed can oblige a State to admit to or exclude from the Political Franchises in accordance with its provisions. That is to say: Congress may extend the term of probation for immigrants seeking to become citizens to twenty or forty years, and yet any State may admit those same probationers to vote, to hold office, and even be elected to the lower House of congress itself, before they shall have resided among us even one year. The exclusive power of Naturalization vested in Congress is thus practically of small account; the States being enabled to overrule or evade it as they may see fit. And in fact Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and perhaps other Free States, have extended the Right of Suffrage to immigrants who had not been naturalized nor lived long enough among us to be entitled to Naturalization.

The first act of Congress establishing the conditions of Naturalization was quite liberal—much like our present law. The great convulsion in Europe generated by the French Revolution of 1789-93, however, threw upon our shores a large body of exiles and refugees from the British Isles, from France, &c., of whom the younger and more energetic portion were eager to involve this country in a war with Great Britain and other Aristocratic Powers in favor of Democracy and revolutionary France. Their efforts were sternly resisted by the Federal Administrations of Washington and John Adams, and the refugees very naturally became the active and implacable adversaries of the Federal party. Hence, in 1798, Congress, under the Presidency of John Adams, passed an act requiring *fourteen* years' residence in this country prior to Naturalization—an act which did not prevent but probably aided the overthrow of Adams and the election of Jefferson in the heated and memorable Presidential contest of 1800. The Jeffersonian triumph insured a return to liberality in Naturalization; and the act was passed which still endures, reducing the term of probation to *five* years, and requiring a declaration of intention to become a citizen at least *two* years before that intention can be consummated.

The Naturalized citizens, improperly termed 'Foreigners,' continued, very naturally, to vote almost unanimously for the party which had thus lowered the barrier between their former estate and citizenship; and, as they were in the average notoriously less intelligent and more inclined to belligerent demonstrations at the polls than our native-born electors, they were often viewed with unfriendly regard by those whom, by throwing their whole weight into one of the scales nearly balanced without them, they pretty generally overbalanced at the polls. Accordingly we find the easy naturalization and great power of Foreigners enumerated among the chronic grievances complained of by the ultra-Federalists in the famous Hartford Convention of 1814-15. And when Albert Gallatin was nominated for Vice-President in 1824, as the 'Republican' or Congressional caucus candidate, it was objected to him that he, being of Foreign (Swiss) birth, and therefore constitutionally ineligible to the Presidency, ought not to be chosen to the second office, which might involve him at any moment in the discharge of the high responsibilities of the first. Still, no change in the law of Naturalization was made or seriously urged in Congress, nor has there been down to this December, 1854.

In 1835-6-7, a 'Native American' organization—not very formidable nor yet very decided and definite in its purposes—was maintained in the city of New-York; but it dealt mainly with municipal affairs, and did not make head in the Fall or State Election of 1837. Nothing more was heard of it until 1843, when the Democrats, having regained control of the city at the Spring Election, in good part through the efforts of the Adopted Citizens, (and, as was stoutly alleged, by the aid of illegal voting to an enormous extent,) proceeded to parcel out the newly won offices, and gave so considerable a share of them to their partisans born in Europe as to excite very general dissatisfaction and disgust among their native-born compatriots. Hereupon Nativism sprang into new life, this time having its origin in the Democratic camp, but soon drawing in thousands from the opposite party. It polled 9,000 votes at the Fall Election of that year, and next spring carried the city, most of the Whigs

falling into its support as the only way of beating their old antagonists. James Harper (Native) was chosen Mayor, having some 25,000 votes to 20,000 for Coddington (Dem.) and 5,000 for Graham (Whig), and a strong Native ascendency in every branch of the city government was secured. Thence the flame spread to Philadelphia, where it was swelled by repeated riots and fights between the Natives and the Irish, in the course of which several lives were destroyed and much property, including one or two Catholic churches. The cities of Philadelphia and New-York were both carried in the Fall by the Natives, with such help as the Whigs chose to give them in the expectation of securing in return the entire Native vote for Clay and Frelinghuysen, and thus electing those candidates. This expectation was disappointed; New-York city gave 2,800 majority against Clay at the same time that it chose Native Members of Congress and Assembly, and both this State and Pennsylvania voted for Polk and elected him. Next spring Nativism was beaten in our city, and prostrate or extinct everywhere.

But its spirit was not wholly dead. It gave rise to a secret society known as 'The Order of United Americans,' which has ever since existed, and though ostensibly taking no part in politics, has occasionally given a lift to a brother who was up for office, especially if a 'foreigner' or champion of foreigners were running against him. Very little attention, however, was excited by its doings.

In 1852, a new secret order was devised and started, having the same general object, but more active in its principles and operations. Its animating spirit is hostility to the exercise of political power in this country by 'Foreigners'—that is, men born in other lands—but more especially to Roman Catholics. Its members are popularly styled '*Know-Nothings*,' because they are required, when interrogated with respect to this Order, to declare that they know nothing about it, and to answer all manner of interrogatories in that spirit. The very name of the Order is not revealed to them until they are admitted to its higher degrees, so that they can conscientiously swear that they know no such society or order not belong to it. (It is understood to be the Sons of '76, or Order of the Star-Spangled Banner.) No badges are worn by the members at any time, no banners displayed; their meetings are held as privately as possible, and called by signs and understood only by the initiated. Each lodge is represented by delegates to a 'Council,' which nominates candidates whom the members are sworn to support and punished by expulsion if, when, they fail to do so. And, so long as the Council is adhered to their original plan of selecting the best men already in nomination from the tickets of the several parties and voting for them without giving public notice of their choice until the ballots were counted out of the box, they were well nigh invincible. For instance: suppose the Know-Nothings of this city to number 5,000 only, composed of 3,000 Whigs and 2,000 Democrats; the concentration of their entire vote on a ticket made up by selection from the regular Whig and Democratic tickets, would almost inevitably result in their complete triumph. Thus were won their earlier victories. More recently, however, they have seen fit in many cases to nominate tickets of their own, containing few or no names borne on other tickets. Thus they have succeeded in Delaware and Massachusetts, (two of the States which went strongest for John Adams against Jefferson;) while they have failed in New-York, where their State ticket ran below either its 'Whig' or its 'Soft' antagonist. In the local or municipal Elections, however, this secret organization has often exhibited great strength, especially where the Whig party has declined to oppose it—witness Baltimore, New-Orleans, San Francisco, &c. It is now organizing and drilling to play an important part in the next Presidential contest, and among those severally mentioned as its probable nominee for President are Millard Fillmore of New-York, Sam Houston of Texas, John M. Clayton of Delaware, John Bell of Tennessee, Kenneth Raynor of North Carolina, and Jacob Broome of Pennsylvania. In case a Southern man should be taken for President, the Vice-Presidency is assigned by public rumor to Daniel Ullmann of New-York. But all such forecastings are subject to time and chance, and the powerful Order is already, as is reported, beset by jars and feuds which threaten its unity if not its existence. Unless past experience misleads, it is likely to run its career rapidly, and vanish as suddenly as it appeared. It *may* last through the next Presidential canvass, but hardly longer than that; or it may cast off its cloak of mystery and come into the field of open conflict a Native American and anti-Romanist party, and win two or three victories on that platform. But it would seem as devoid of the elements of persistence as an anti-Cholera or anti-Potato-Rot party would be, and unlikely long to abide the necessary attrition of real and vital differences of opinion among its members with respect to the great questions of Foreign and Domestic Policy which practically divide the country. These must soon dissolve its compact organization, distract its councils,

"And like the baseless fabric of a vision,
Leave not a wreck behind."

STATISTICAL VIEW OF AMERICA.

(Compiled for the Whig Almanac.)

I. COUNTRIES OF NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Countries.	Area.	Population Jan. 1, 1855	Capitals.	Chief Executive.
Danish	9,000 sq. m.	6,800	Godhavn	S. C. M. Olsen ... Inspector.
do			Godthaab	C. P. Holboell ... do
[illegible]	[illegible]	60,000	N. Archangel	Z. Wenzel ... Governor.
British	[illegible]	11,000	Port Victoria	James Douglas ... do
[illegible]	1,800	18,000	York Factory	George Simpson ... do
do	[illegible]	5,000	(Attached politically to Newfoundland.	
do	[illegible]	1,200,000	Quebec	Edmund W. Head, Gov. General of Brit. N. A.
do	210,000	988,800		
do	28,000	213,200	Fredericktown	J. H. T. M. Sutton, Lieut. Gov.
do	19,000	307,180	Halifax	J. G. L. McCleland ... do
do	2,200	63,000	Charlottetown	[illegible] ... do
do	56,000	107,000	St. John	Kerr B. Hamilton ... Governor.
[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	Pictou	— Gervais ... do
British	47	12,000	Hamilton	Freeman Murray ... do
[illegible]	3,200,000	27,000,000	Washington City	Franklin Pierce ... President.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	City of Mexico	Ant. Lopez de Santa Anna ... do
British	62,000	11,770	Belize	William Stevenson ... Governor.
do	60	3,200	Port Royal	
[illegible]	72,000	815,000	Comayagua	Trinidad Cabañas ... President.
[illegible]	28,000	981,000	N. Guatemala	Rafael Carrera ... do
[illegible]	11,000	56,000	Cojutepeque	Jose M. San Martin ... do
[illegible]	17,000	130,000	San Jose	Juan Rafael Mora ... do
[illegible]	49,000	250,000	Leon	Fruto Chamorro ... do
[illegible]	25,000	4,000	Blewfields	Indian King.
[illegible]	1,000	3,000	S. J. del N. (Greytown)	An Independent Municipality.

II. WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

Hayti / San Domingo	[illegible]	700,000	Cape Haytien	Faustin I. ... Emperor.
	[illegible]	[illegible]	San Domingo	Pedro Santana ... President.
British	6,250	388,000	Kingston	Harry Barclay ... Gov. Gen.
do	2,320	[illegible]	Puerto d'Espana	Charles Elliott ... Governor.
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Bridgetown	W. M. G. Colebrook ... do
do	165	52,000	St. George	R. W. Keane ... Lieut. Gov.
do	332	2,[illegible]	Kingstown	[illegible] ... do
do	115	1,[illegible]	Spanish Town	W. Grant ... do
do	150	21,000	Georgetown	[illegible] ... Governor.
do	20	9,000	Charlestown	[illegible] ... Lieut. Gov.
do	68	2,000	Basseterre	[illegible] ... Lieut. Gov.
do	[illegible]	3,800	St. John's Town	Alfred Kennedy ... do
do	[illegible]	[illegible]	Plymouth	[illegible] ... President.
do	[illegible]	6,800	Tortola	John A. McGregor ... Lieut. Gov.
do	81	3,200	Anguilla	(App. to St. Kitts.)
do	2,[illegible]	22,000	Roseau	S. W. [illegible] ... Lieut. Gov.
do	2,[illegible]	2,800	Nassau	Alex. Bannerman ... Governor.
do	193	6,200	Turk's Island	Robert Lyons ... President.
Spanish	42,[illegible]	1,200,000	Havana	Jose de la [illegible] ... Gen. Gov.
do	[illegible]	380,000	San Juan	Garcia Cambia ... do
French	61	147,000	Grandebourg	Aubry Bailleul ... Governor.
do	382	132,000	Fort Royal	Comte de Gueydon ... do
Dutch W. I.	39	28,500	Wilhelmstadt	J. J. A. Rammelman ... do
Danish W. I.	132	59,700	Christianstadt	J. D. F. Feddersen ... do
Swedish W. Indies	25	8,900	Gustavia	N. F. Wallensteen ... do

III. COUNTRIES OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Venezuela	425,000	1,522,000	Caracas	Jose Gregorio Monagas, President.
New Granada	500,000	2,410,000	Santa Fe de Bogota	Jose Maria Obando ... do
[illegible]	300,000	650,000	Quito	Jose Maria Urbina ... do
[illegible]	400,000	1,729,000	Chuquisaca	Manuel Isidoro Belzu ... do
[illegible]	500,000	2,238,000	Lima	Jose Rufino Echinique ... do
[illegible]	200,000	1,406,000	Santiago	Manuel Monto ... do
[illegible] Confederation	800,000	520,000	Santa Fe	[illegible] ... do
[illegible] Ayres	[illegible]	200,000	Buenos Ayres	Pascual Rosas ... Governor.
[illegible]	120,000	60,000	Montevideo	— [illegible] ... President.
[illegible]	[illegible]	300,000	Asuncion	Carlos Antonio Lopez ... do
[illegible]	[illegible]	6,200,000	Rio de Janeiro	[illegible] ... Emperor.
British	[illegible]	152,000	Georgetown	Philip Wodehouse ... Governor.
Dutch	38,000	65,000	Paramaribo	J. C. S. de Schmidt ... do
[illegible]	[illegible]	20,000	Cayenne	[illegible] Fauchon ... do
[illegible]	200	20,000	[illegible]	Native Chiefs.
Falkland Islands	British	14,000	[illegible]	George Rennie ... do

RECAPITULATION.

Grand Divisions.	Area—Sq. Miles.	Population.
North America	8,169,320	[illegible]
West Indies	91,073	[illegible]
South America	7,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	16,169,093	[illegible]

SLAVERY LEGISLATION.

The following Acts of Congress mark the progress of the Slave Power in the Legislation of the American Government:

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW OF 1793.

An Act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the executive authority of any state in the Union, or of either of the territories, north-west or south of the river Ohio, shall demand any person, as a fugitive from justice, of the executive authority of any such state or territory to which such person shall have fled, and shall, moreover, produce the copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any state or territory as aforesaid, charging the person so demanded with having committed treason, felony, or other crime, certified as authentic by the governor or chief magistrate of the state or territory from whence the person so charged fled, it shall be the duty of the executive authority of the state or territory to which such person shall have fled, to cause him or her to be arrested and secured, and notice of the arrest to be given to the executive authority making such demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent when he shall appear. But if no such agent shall appear within six months from the time of the arrest, the prisoner may be discharged. And all costs or expenses incurred in the apprehending, securing, and transmitting such fugitive to the state or territory making such demand, shall be paid by such state or territory.

SEC. 2. That any agent appointed as aforesaid, who shall receive the fugitive into his custody, shall be empowered to transport him or her to the state or territory from which he or she shall have fled. And, if any person or persons shall by force set at liberty, or rescue the fugitive from such agent while transporting as aforesaid, the person or persons so offending, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

SEC. 3. That when a person held to labor in any of the United States, or in either of the territories on the northwest or south of the river Ohio, under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said states or territory, the person to whom such labor or service may be due, his agent or attorney, is hereby empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from labor, and to take him or her before any judge of the Circuit or District Courts of the United States, residing or being within the state, or before any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate, wherein such seizure or arrest shall be made, and upon proof to the satisfaction of such judge or magistrate, either by oral testimony or affidavit taken before, and certified by, a magistrate of any such state or territory, that the person so seized or arrested, doth, under the laws of the state or territory from which he or she fled, owe service or labor to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judge or magistrate to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, his agent or attorney, which shall be sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive from labor to the state or territory from which he or she fled.

SEC. 4. That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct or hinder such claimant, his agent or attorney, in so seizing or arresting such fugitive from labor, or shall rescue such fugitive from such claimant, his agent or attorney, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given or declared, or shall harbor or conceal such person after notice that he or she was a fugitive from labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of the said offences, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars. Which penalty may be recovered by and for the benefit of such claimant, by action of debt, in any court proper to try the same; saving, moreover, to the person claiming such labor or service, his right of action for or on account of the said injuries, or either of them.

Approved February 12, 1793.

MISSOURI COMPROMISE OF 1820.

An Act to authorize the people of the Missouri territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories.

(All the previous sections of this Act relate entirely to the formation of the Missouri Territory in the usual form of territorial bills—the 8th section only relating to the slavery question.)

SEC. 8. That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, not included within the limits of the state contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted, shall be, and is hereby, for ever prohibited. Provided always, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed, in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid.

Approved March 6, 1820.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW OF 1850.

An Act to amend, and supplementary to, the Act entitled "An Act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the persons who have been, or may hereafter be, appointed Commissioners, in virtue of any Act of Congress, by the Circuit Courts of the United States, and who, in consequence of such appointment, are authorized to exercise the powers that any justice of the peace, or other magistrate of any of the United States, may exercise in respect to offenders for any crime or offence against the United States, by arresting, imprisoning, or bailing the same under and by virtue of the thirty-third section of the act of the twenty-fourth of September, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An Act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," shall be, and are hereby, authorized and required to exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this act.

Sec. 2. That the Superior Court of each organized Territory of the United States shall have the same power to appoint commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, and to take depositions of witnesses in civil causes, which is now possessed by the Circuit Courts of the United States; and all commissioners so appointed shall hereafter be appointed for such purposes by the Superior Court of any organized Territory of the United States, both possessing the powers and exercising all the duties, conferred by law upon the commissioners appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States for similar purposes, and shall moreover exercise and discharge all the powers and duties conferred by this Act.

Sec. 3. That the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Superior Courts of each organized Territory of the United States, shall from time to time enlarge the number of Commissioners with a view to afford reasonable facilities to reclaim fugitives from labor, and to the prompt discharge of the duties imposed by this Act.

Sec. 4. That the Commissioners above named shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the judges of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States, in their respective circuits and districts within the several States, and the judges of the Superior Courts of the Territories severally and collectively, in term-time and vacation; and shall grant certificates to such claimants, upon satisfactory proof being made, with authority to take and remove such fugitives from service or labor, under the restrictions herein contained, to the State or Territory from which such persons may have escaped or fled.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of all marshals and deputy marshals to obey and execute all warrants and precepts issued under the provisions of this act, when to them directed; and should any marshal or deputy marshal refuse to receive such warrant, or other process, when tendered, or to use all proper means diligently to execute the same, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of one thousand dollars, to the use of such claimant, on the motion of such claimant, by the Circuit or District Court for the district of such marshal; and after arrest of such fugitive, by such marshal or his deputy, or whilst at any time in his custody, under the provisions of this act, should such fugitive escape, whether with or without the assent of such marshal or his deputy, such marshal shall be liable, on his official bond, to be prosecuted for the benefit of such claimant, for the full value of the service or labor of said fugitive in the State, Territory, or District whence he escaped; and the better to enable said commissioners, when thus appointed, to execute their duties faithfully and efficiently, in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution of the United States, and of this act, they are hereby authorized and empowered, within their counties respectively, to appoint, in writing under their hands, any one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute all such warrants and other process as may be issued by them in the lawful performance of their respective duties; with authority to such commissioners, or the persons to be appointed by them, to execute process as aforesaid, to summon and call to their aid the bystanders, or *posse comitatus* of the proper county, when necessary to insure a faithful observance of the clause of the Constitution referred to, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and all good citizens are commanded to aid and assist in the prompt and efficient execution of this law, whenever their services may be required, as aforesaid, for that purpose; and said warrants shall run, and be executed by said officers, anywhere in the State within which they are issued.

Sec. 6. That when a person held to service or labor in any State or Territory of the United States, has heretofore or shall hereafter escape into another State or Territory of the United States, the person or persons to whom such service or labor may be due, or his, her, or their agent or attorney, duly authorized by power of attorney, in writing acknowledged and certified under the seal of some legal officer or Court of the State or Territory in which the same may be executed, may pursue and reclaim such fugitive person, either by procuring a warrant from some one of the Courts, judges, or commissioners aforesaid, of the proper circuit, district, or county, for the apprehension of such fugitive from service or labor, or by seizing and arresting such fugitive where the same can be done without process, and by taking, or causing such person to be taken forthwith before such Court, Judge or Commissioner, whose duty it shall be to hear and determine the case of such claimant in a summary manner; and upon satisfactory proof being made, by deposition or affidavit, in writing, to be taken, and certified by such Court, Judge, or Commissioner, or by other satisfactory testimony, duly taken and certified by some Court, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other legal officer authorized to administer an oath and take depositions under the laws of the State or Territory from which such person owing service or labor may have escaped, with a certificate of such magistracy, or other authority as aforesaid, with the seal of the proper Court or officer thereto attached, which seal shall be sufficient to establish the competency of the proof, and with proof, also by affidavit, of the identity

of the person whose service or labor is claimed to be due as aforesaid, that the person so arrested does in fact owe service or labor to the person or persons claiming him or her, in the State or Territory from which such fugitive may have escaped as aforesaid, and that said person has been duly sworn out and deliver to such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, a certificate setting forth the substantial facts as to the service or labor due from such fugitive to the claimant, and of his or her escape from the State or Territory in which such service or labor was due to the State or Territory in which he or she was arrested, with authority to such claimant, or his or her agent or attorney, to use such reasonable force and restraint as may be necessary, under the circumstances of the case, to take and remove such fugitive person back to the State or Territory whence he or she may have escaped as aforesaid. In no trial or hearing under this Act shall the testimony of such alleged fugitive be admitted in evidence; and the certificates in this and the first (fourth) section mentioned, shall be conclusive of the right of the person or persons in whose favor granted, to remove such fugitive to the State or Territory from which he escaped, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons by any process issued by any Court, Judge, Magistrate, or other person whomsoever.

SEC. 8. That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct, hinder, or prevent such claimant, his agent or attorney, or any person or persons lawfully assisting him, her or them, from arresting such a fugitive from service or labor, either with or without process as aforesaid, or shall rescue or attempt to rescue such fugitive from service or labor, from the custody of such claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or other person or persons lawfully assisting as aforesaid, when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given and declared, or shall aid, abet, or assist such person so owing service or labor as aforesaid, directly or indirectly, to escape from such claimant, his agent or attorney, or other person or persons legally authorized as aforesaid; or shall harbor or conceal such fugitive so as to prevent the discovery and arrest of such person, after notice or knowledge of the fact that such person was a fugitive from service or labor as aforesaid, shall, for either of said offences, be subject to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, by indictment and conviction before the District Court of the United States, for the district in which such offence may have been committed, or before the proper court of criminal jurisdiction, if committed within any one of the organized territories of the United States, and shall moreover forfeit and pay, by way of civil damages to the party injured by such illegal conduct, the sum of one thousand dollars, for each fugitive so lost as aforesaid, to be recovered by action of debt in any of the District or Territorial Courts aforesaid, within whose jurisdiction the said offence may have been committed.

SEC. 9. That the marshals, their deputies, and the clerks of the said District and Territorial Courts shall be paid for their services the like fees as may be allowed to them for similar services in other cases; and where such services are performed wholly in the arrest, custody, and delivery of the fugitive to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney, or where such supposed fugitive may be discharged out of custody for the want of sufficient proof as aforesaid, then such fees are to be paid in the whole by such claimant, his agent or attorney; and in all cases where the proceedings are before a Commissioner, he shall be entitled to a fee of ten dollars in full for his services in each case, upon the delivery of the said certificate to the claimant, his or her agent or attorney; or a fee of five dollars in cases where the proof shall not, in the opinion of such Commissioner, warrant such certificate and delivery, inclusive of all services incident to such arrest and examination, to be paid in either case by the claimant, his or her agent or attorney. The person or persons authorized to execute the process to be issued by such Commissioner for the arrest and detention of fugitives from service or labor as aforesaid, shall also be entitled to a fee of five dollars each, for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such Commissioner, as aforesaid, at the instance and request of such claimant, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such Commissioners for such other additional services as may be necessarily performed by him or them; such as attending at the examination, keeping the fugitive in custody, and providing him with food and lodging during his detention, and until the final determination of such Commissioner; and, in general, for performing such other duties as may be required by such claimant, his or her attorney or agent, or Commissioner in the premises. Such fees to be made up in conformity with the fees usually charged by the officers of the courts of justice within the proper district or county, as near as may be practicable, and paid by such claimants, their agents or attorneys, whether such supposed fugitives from service or labor be ordered to be delivered to such claimants by the final determination of such Commissioner or not.

SEC. 9. That, upon affidavit made by the claimant of such fugitive, his agent or attorney, after such certificate has been issued, that he has reason to apprehend that such fugitive will be rescued by force from his or her possession before he can be taken beyond the limits of the State in which the arrest is made, it shall be the duty of the officer making the arrest to retain such fugitive in his custody, and to remove him to the State whence he fled, and there to deliver him to said claimant, his agent or attorney. And to this end, the officer aforesaid is hereby authorized and required to employ so many persons as he may deem necessary to overcome such force, and to retain them in his service so long as circumstances may require. The said officer and his assistants while so employed to receive the same compensation, and to be allowed the same expenses as are now allowed by law for transportation of criminals, to be certified by the judge of the district within which the arrest is made, and paid out of the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 10. That when any person held to service or labor in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, shall escape therefrom, the party to whom such service or labor may be due, his, her, or their agent or attorney, may apply to any court of record therein, or judge thereof

in vacation, and make satisfactory proof to such court, or judge in vacation, of the escape aforesaid, and that the person escaping owed service or labor to such party. Whereupon the court shall cause a record to be made of the matters so proved, and also a general description of the person so escaping, with such convenient certainty as may be; and a transcript of such record authenticated by the attestation of the clerk and of the seal of the said court, being produced in any other State, Territory or district in which the person so escaping may be found, and being exhibited to any judge, commissioner, or other officer authorized by the law of the United States to cause persons escaping from service or labor to be delivered up, shall be held and taken to be full and conclusive evidence of the fact of the escape, and that the service or labor of the person escaping is due to the party in such record mentioned. And upon the production by the said party of other and further evidence if necessary, either oral or by affidavit, in addition to what is contained in the said record of the identity of the person escaping, he or she shall be delivered up to the claimant. And the said court, commissioner, judge, or other person authorized by this act to grant certificates to claimants of fugitives, shall, upon the production of the record and other evidences aforesaid, grant to such claimant a certificate of his right to take any such person identified and proved to be owing service or labor as aforesaid, which shall authorize such claimant to seize or arrest and transport such person to the State or Territory from which he escaped: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring the production of a transcript of such record as evidence as aforesaid. But in its absence the claim shall be heard and determined upon other satisfactory proofs, competent in law.

Approved September 18, 1850.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA ACT OF 1854.

An Act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this act, to wit: beginning at a point in the Missouri river where the fortieth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the east boundary of the territory of Utah on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence on said summit northward to the forty-ninth parallel of north latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the Territory of Minnesota; thence southward on said boundary to the Missouri river; thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Nebraska; and when admitted as a state or states, the said territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said territory into two or more territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said territory to any other state or territory of the United States: Provided further, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any state or territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the territory of Nebraska, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the said territory of Nebraska, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulations respecting such Indians, their lands, property or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the government to make if this act had never passed.

Sec. 2. That the executive power and authority in and over said territory of Nebraska shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within said territory, and shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof. He may grant pardons and respites for offences against the laws of said territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Sec. 3. That there shall be a secretary of said territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for five years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and journals of the legislative assembly within thirty days after the end of each session, and one copy of the executive proceedings and official correspondance semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year, to the President of the United States, and two copies of the laws to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to be deposited in the libraries of Congress; and, in case of the death, removal, resignation, or absence of the governor from the territory, the secretary shall be, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or absence, or until another governor shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill such vacancy.

Sec. 4. That the legislative power and authority of said territory shall be vested in the governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative

assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters, as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall, at its first session, consist of twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of representatives may be increased by the legislative assembly, hereafter, in such proportion to the increase of qualified voters: Provided, That the whole number shall never exceed thirty-nine; an apportionment shall be made as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts, for the election of the council and representatives, giving to each section of the territory representation in the ratio of its qualified voters as nearly as may be. And the members of the council and of the house of representatives shall reside in, and be inhabitants of, the district or county, or counties, for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first session, the governor shall cause a census, or enumeration of, the inhabitants and qualified voters of the several counties and districts of the territory, to be taken by such persons and in such mode as the governor shall designate and appoint; and the persons so appointed shall receive a reasonable compensation therefor. And the first election shall be held at such times and places, and be conducted in such manner, both as to the persons who shall superintend such election and the returns thereof, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall at the same time declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act. The persons having the highest number of legal votes in each of said council districts for members of the council, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of the council; and the persons having the highest number of legal votes for the house of representatives, shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected members of said house: Provided, That in case two or more persons voted for shall have an equal number of votes, and in case a vacancy shall otherwise occur in either branch of the legislative assembly, the governor shall order a new election; and the persons thus elected to the legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the governor shall appoint; but thereafter, the time, place, and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives, according to the number of qualified voters, shall be prescribed by law, as soon as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly: Provided, That no session in any one year shall exceed the term of forty days, except the first session, which may continue sixty days.

Sec. 5. That every free white male inhabitant of the age of twenty-one years, who shall be a bona fide citizen of said territory, and shall have the qualifications hereinafter prescribed, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and be eligible to any office within the said territory; but the qualifications of voters, and of holding office, at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislative assembly: Provided, That the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act: And provided further, That no officer, soldier, seaman, or marine, or other person in the army or navy of the United States, or attached to troops in the service of the United States, shall be allowed to vote or hold office in said territory, by reason of being on service therein.

Sec. 6. That the legislative power of the territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. Every bill which shall have passed the council and house of representatives of the said territory, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the governor of the territory; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Sec. 7. That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the governor and legislative assembly of the territory of Nebraska. The governor shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the legislative council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for, and in the first instance the governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the first session of the legislative assembly; and shall lay off the necessary districts for members of the council and house of representatives, and all other officers.

Sec. 8. That no member of the legislative assembly shall hold, or be appointed to, any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, and for one year after the expiration of such term; but this restriction shall not be applicable to members of the first legislative assembly; and no person holding a

commission or appointment under the United States, except postmasters, shall be a member of the legislative assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said territory.

SEC. 9. That the judicial power of said territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said territory annually, and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The said territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the district which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and of justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law: Provided, That justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception, and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decision of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error, and appeals from the final decision of said supreme court, shall be allowed, and may be taken to the supreme court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property, or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; except only that in all cases involving title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said supreme court, without regard to the value of the matter, property, or title in controversy; and except also that a writ of error or appeal shall also be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, from the decisions of the said supreme court created by this act, or of any judge thereof, or of the district courts created by this act, or of any judge thereof, upon any writ of habeas corpus, involving the question of personal freedom: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to or affect the provisions of the "act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelfth, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the "act to amend and supplementary to the aforesaid act," approved September eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States; and the said supreme and district courts of the said territory, and the respective judges thereof, shall and may grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases in which the same are granted by the judges of the United States in the District of Columbia; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws, and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the supreme court of said territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the clerks of the district courts of Utah Territory now receive for similar services.

SEC. 10. That the provisions of an act entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters," approved February twelve, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, and the provisions of the act entitled "An act to amend, and supplementary to, the aforesaid act," approved September eighteen, eighteen hundred and fifty, be, and the same are hereby, declared to extend to and be in full force within the limits of said territory of Nebraska.

SEC. 11. That there shall be appointed an attorney for said territory, who shall continue in office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the attorney of the United States for the present territory of Utah. There shall also be a marshal for the territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts when exercising their jurisdiction as circuit and district courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees as the marshal of the district court of the United States for the present territory of Utah, and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

SEC. 12. That the governor, secretary, chief justice, and associate justices, attorney, and marshal, shall be nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation before the district judge or some justice of the peace in the limits of said territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the chief justice or some associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the

person by whom the same shall have been taken; and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said secretary among the executive proceedings; and the chief justice and associate justices, and all other civil officers in said territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation before the said governor or secretary, or some judge or justice of the peace of the territory who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same to the secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded, in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars. The chief justice and associate justices shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The secretary shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, from the dates of the respective appointments, at the treasury of the United States; but no such payment shall be made until said officers shall have entered upon the duties of their respective appointments. The members of the legislative assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the sessions thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles' travel in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually travelled route; and an additional allowance of three dollars shall be paid to the presiding officer of each house for each day he shall so preside. And a chief clerk, one assistant clerk, a sergeant-at-arms, and doorkeeper, may be chosen for each house; and the chief clerk shall receive four dollars per day, and the said other officers three dollars per day, during the session of the legislative assembly; but no other officers shall be paid by the United States: Provided, That there shall be but one session of the legislature annually, unless, on an extraordinary occasion, the governor shall think proper to call the legislature together. There shall be appropriated, annually, the usual sum, to be expended by the governor, to defray the contingent expenses of the territory, including the salary of a clerk of the executive department; and there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum, to be expended by the secretary of the territory, not upon an estimate to be made by the secretary of the treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the legislative assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the governor and secretary of the territory shall, in the disbursement of all moneys intrusted to them, be governed solely by the instructions of the secretary of the treasury of the United States, and shall, semi-annually, account to the said secretary for the manner in which the aforesaid moneys shall have been expended; and no expenditure shall be made by said legislative assembly for objects not specially authorized by the acts of Congress making the appropriations, nor beyond the sums thus appropriated for such objects.

Sec. 13. That the legislative assembly of the territory of Nebraska shall hold its first session at such time and place in said territoty as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said first session, or as soon thereafter as they shall deem expedient, the governor and legislative assembly shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said territory at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said governor and legislative assembly.

Sec. 14. That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, who shall be a citizen of the United States, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives, but the delegate first elected shall hold his seat only during the term of the Congress to which he shall be elected. The first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner, as the governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections the times, places, and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly. That the Constitution, and all the laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said territory of Nebraska as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March sixth, eighteen hundred and twenty, which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the states and territories, as recognized by the legislation of eighteen hundred and fifty, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory or state, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of sixth March, eighteen hundred and twenty, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing slavery.

Sec. 15. That there shall hereafter be appropriated, as has been customary for the territorial governments, a sufficient amount, to be expended under the direction of the said governor of the territory of Nebraska, not exceeding the sums heretofore appropriated for similar objects, for the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government, and for the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, secretary, marshal, and attorney of said territory, and such other persons, and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 16. That when the lands in the said territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the government of the United States, preparatory to bringing same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six, in each township in said

territory, shall be, and the same are hereby, reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said territory, and in the states and territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

SEC. 17. That, until otherwise provided by law, the governor of said territory may define the judicial districts of said territory, and assign the judges who may be appointed for said territory to the several districts; and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or subdivisions in each of said judicial districts by proclamation, to be issued by him; but the legislative assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter, or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

SEC. 18. That all officers to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the territory of Nebraska, who, by virtue of the provisions of any law now existing, or which may be enacted during the present Congress, are required to give security for moneys that may be intrusted with them for disbursements, shall give such security, at such time and place, and in such manner as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe.

SEC. 19. That all that part of the territory of the United States included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly excepted from the operations of this act, to wit: beginning at a point on the western boundary of the state of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence continuing along said boundary westward to the east boundary of the territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fourth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the state of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said state to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, created into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Kansas; and when admitted as a state or states, the said territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the government of the United States from dividing said territory into two or more territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said territory to any other state or territory of the United States: Provided further, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with any Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any state or territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the territory of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States to be included within the said territory of Kansas, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the government to make if this act had never passed.

[With the single exception of the location of the seat of government for KANSAS at Fort Leavenworth, provided for in section 31, the ensuing sixteen sections, relative to the organization and government of the territory, are precisely similar to the sections already recited, providing for the government of Nebraska territory. The final section of the act, which has a general reference to both territories, is as follows:]

SEC. 37. And be it further enacted, that all treaties, laws, and other engagements made by the government of the United States with the Indian tribes inhabiting the territories embraced within this act, shall be faithfully and rigidly observed, notwithstanding anything contained in this act; and that the existing agencies and superintendencies of said Indians be continued with the same powers and duties which are now prescribed by law, except that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, change the location of the office of superintendent.

This bill passed the House on the 22d day of May, 1854, and the following is a careful classification of the vote:

YEAS—113.

FROM THE FREE STATES.

MAINE—Moses McDonald—1.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Harry Hibbard—1.
CONNECTICUT—Colin M. Ingersoll—1.
VERMONT—*None.* MASSACHUSETTS—*None.*
RHODE ISLAND—*None.*
NEW-YORK—Thomas W. Cumming, Francis B. Cutting, Peter Rowe, John J. Taylor, William M. Tweed, Hiram Walbridge, William A. Walker, Mike Walsh, Theo. R. Westbrook—9.
PENNSYLVANIA—Samuel A. Bridges, John L. Dawson, Thomas B. Florence, J. Glancy Jones, William H. Kurtz, John McNair, Asa Packer, John Robbins, Jr., Christian M. Straub, William H. Witte, Hendrick B. Wright—11.
NEW-JERSEY—Samuel Lilly, George Vail—2.
OHIO—David T. Disney, Frederick W. Green, Edson B. Olds, Wilson Shannon—4.
INDIANA—John G. Davis, Cyrus L. Dunham, Norman Eddy, William H. English, Thomas A. Hendricks, James H. Lane, Smith Miller—7.
ILLINOIS—James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Wm. A. Richardson—3.
MICHIGAN—Samuel Clark, David Stuart—2.
IOWA—Bernhart Henn—1. WISCONSIN—*None.*
CALIFORNIA—Milton S. Latham, J. A. McDougall—2. Total—44.

FROM THE SLAVE STATES.

DELAWARE—George R. Riddle—1.
MARYLAND—William T. Hamilton, Henry May, Jacob Shower, Joshua Vansant—4.
VIRGINIA—Thomas H. Bayly, Thomas S. Bocock, John S. Caskie, Henry A. Edmundson, Charles J. Faulkner, William O. Goode, Zedekiah Kid-

well, John Letcher, Paulus Powell, William Smith, John F. Snodgrass—11.

NORTH CAROLINA—William S. Ashe, Burton Craige, Thomas L. Clingman, *John Kerr*, Thomas Ruffin, Henry M. Shaw—6.

SOUTH CAROLINA—William W. Boyce, Preston S. Brooks, James L. Orr—3.

GEORGIA—David J. Bailey, Elijah W. Chastain, Alfred H. Colquitt, Junius Hillyer, *David A. Reese*, Alex. H. Stephens—6.

ALABAMA—*James Abercrombie*, Williamson R. W. Cobb, James F. Dowdell, Sampson W. Harris, George S. Houston, Philip Phillips, William R. Smith—7.

MISSISSIPPI—William S. Barry, William Barksdale, Otho R. Singleton, Daniel B. Wright—4.

LOUISIANA—William Dunbar, Roland Jones, John Perkins, Jr.—3.

KENTUCKY—John C. Breckenridge, James S. Chrisman, *Leander M. Cox*, *Clement S. Hill*, John M. Elliott, *Benj. E. Grey*, *William Preston*, Richard H. Stanton—8.

TENNESSEE—William M. Churchwell, George W. Jones, *Charles Ready*, Samuel A. Smith, Frederick P. Stanton, *Felix K. Zollicoffer*—6.

MISSOURI—Alfred W. Lamb, *James J. Lindley*, *John G. Miller*, *Mordecai Oliver*, John S. Phelps—5.

ARKANSAS—A. B. Greenwood, Edwin A. Warren—2. FLORIDA—A. E. Maxwell—1.

TEXAS—Peter H. Bell, Geo. W. Smyth—2.

Total—69.

Total, Free and Slave States—**113.**

NAYS—100.

NORTHERN STATES.

MAINE—*Samuel P. Benson*, *E. Wilder Farley*, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Samuel Mayall, *Israel Washburn, Jr*—5.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—George W. Kittredge, George W. Morrison—2.

MASSACHUSETTS—Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., *Samuel L. Crocker*, ALEX. DE WITT, *Edward Dickinson*, *J. Wiley Edmands*, *Thomas D. Eliot*, *John Z. Goodrich*, *Charles W. Upham*, *Samuel H. Walley*, *Tappan Wentworth*—10.

RHODE ISLAND—Thomas Davis, Benjamin B. Thurston—2

CONNECTICUT—Nathan Belcher, James T. Pratt, Origen S. Seymour—3.

VERMONT—*James Meacham*, *Alvah Sabin*, *Andrew Tracy*—3.

NEW-YORK—*Henry Bennett*, *Davis Carpenter*, Gilbert Dean, Caleb Lyon, Reuben E. Fenton, *Thomas T. Flagler*, George Hastings, *Solomon G. Haven*, Charles Hughes, Daniel T. Jones, *Cornelius B. Matteson*, *Edwin B. Morgan*, William Murray, Aldrew Oliver, Jared V. Peck, Silas W. Peckham, Bishop Perkins, *Benjamin Pringle*, *Russell Sage*, *George A. Simmons*, Gerrit Smith, John Wheeler—22.

NEW-JERSEY—*Alex. C. M. Pennington*, Charles Sculley, Nathan T. Stratton—3.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Joseph R. Chandler*, Carlton B. Curtis, *John Dick*, Augustus Drum, *William Everhart*, James Gamble, Galusha A. Grow, *Isaac E. Hiester*, *Thomas M. Howe*, *John McCullough*, *Nor Middlesworth*, *David Ritchie*, *Samuel J. Russell*, Michael C. Trout—14.

OHIO—*Edward Ball*, *Lewis D. Campbell*, Alfred P. Edgerton, Andrew Ellison, JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, *Aaron Harlan*, *John Scott Harrison*, H. H. Johnson, William D. Lindsley, M. H. Nichols, Thomas Ritchey, *William R. Sapp*, Andrew Stuart, *John L. Taylor*, EDWARD WADE—15.

INDIANA—Andrew J. Harlan, Daniel Mace, *Samuel W. Parker*—3.

ILLINOIS—*James Knox*, *Jesse O. Norton*, *E. B. Washburne*, John Wentworth, *Richard Yates*—5.

MICHIGAN—David A. Noble, H. L. Stevens—2.

WISCONSIN—B. C. Eastman, Daniel Wells, Jr.—2.

IOWA—*None*. CALIFORNIA—*None*. Total—91.

SOUTHERN STATES.

VIRGINIA—John S. Millson—1.

NORTH CAROLINA—*Richard C. Puryear*, *Sion H. Rogers*—2.

TENNESSEE—*Robert M. Bugg*, *Wm. Cullom*, *Emerson Etheridge*, *Nathaniel G. Taylor*—4.

LOUISIANA—*Theodore G. Hunt*—1.

MISSOURI—Thomas H. Benton—1.

OTHER SOUTHERN STATES—*None*. Total—9.

Total, Free and Slave States—**100.**

ABSENT, OR NOT VOTING—21.

N. ENGLAND STATES—*W. Appleton* of Mass.—1.

NEW-YORK—*Geo. W. Chase*, James Maurice—2.

PENNSYLVANIA—*None*. NEW-JERSEY—*None*.

OHIO—George Bliss, *Moses B. Corwin*—2.

ILLINOIS—Wm. H. Bissell—1.

CALIFORNIA—*None*.

INDIANA—Eben. M. Chamberlain—1.

MICHIGAN—*None*. IOWA—*John P. Cook*—1.

WISCONSIN—John B. Macy—1.

Total from Free States—**9.**

MARYLAND—*John R. Franklin*, *Augustus R. Sollers*—2. VIRGINIA—Fayette McMullen—1.

NORTH CAROLINA—*None*. DELAWARE—*None*.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Wm. Aiken, Lawrence M. Keitt, John McQueen—3.

GEORGIA—Wm. B. W. Dent, James L. Seward—2.

ALABAMA—*None*.

MISSISSIPPI—Wiley P. Harris—1.

KENTUCKY—Linn Boyd, (Speaker,) *Presley Ewing*—2. MISSOURI—*Samuel Caruthers*—1.

ARKANSAS—*None*. FLORIDA—*None*.

TEXAS—*None*. TENNESSEE—*None*.

LOUISIANA—*None*.

Total from Slave States—**12.**

The bill having been amended in the House so as to allow Aliens to vote, was sent back to the Senate and ordered to a third reading by the following vote:

YEAS—Atchison (Mo.), *Badger* (N. C.), *Benjamin* (La.), Broadhead (Pa.), Brown (Mi.), Butler (S. C.), Cass (Mich.), Clay (Ala.), *Dawson* (Ga.), Douglas (Ill.), Fitzpatrick (Ala.), Gwin (Cal.), Hunter (Va.), Johnson (Ark.), Jones (Iowa), *Jones* (Tenn.), Mallory (Fla.), Mason (Va.), *Morton* (Fla.), Norris (N. H.), *Pearce* (Md.), Pettit (Ind.), *Pratt* (Md.), Rusk (Texas), Sebastian (Ark.), Shields (Ill.), Slidell (La.), Stuart (Mich.), *Thompson* (Ky.), Thomson (N. J.), Toombs (Ga.), Toucey (Ct.), Weller (Cal.), Williams (N.H.), Wright (N. J.)—35.

NAYS—Allen (R. I.), *Bell* (Tenn.), CHASE (Ohio), *Clayton* (Del.), *Fish* (N. Y.), *Foote* (Vt.), GILLETTE (Ct.), Hamlin (Me.), James (R. I.), *Seward* (N. Y.), SUMNER (Mass.), *Wade* (Ohio), Walker (Wis.)—13.

Democrats in Roman; WHigs in *Italics*; Free Democrats in SMALL CAPS.

The bill was finally passed without a division, the Senate refusing to call the Yeas and Nays.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

The following speech was delivered by Hon. William H. Seward, in the Senate of the United States, on the night of the final passage of the Nebraska Bill, May 26, 1854.

Mr. President:—I rise with no purpose of further resisting or even delaying the passage of this bill. Let its advocates have only a little patience, and they will soon reach the object for which they have struggled so earnestly and so long. The sun has set for the last time upon the guaranteed and certain liberties of all the unsettled and unorganized portions of the American continent that lie within the jurisdiction of the United States. To-morrow's sun will rise in dim eclipse over them. How long that obscuration shall last, is known only to the Power that directs and controls all human events. For myself, I know only this—that now no human power will prevent its coming on, and that its passing off will be hastened and secured by others than those now here, and perhaps by only those belonging to future generations.

Sir, it would be almost factious to offer further resistance to this measure here. Indeed, successful resistance was never expected to be made in this Hall. The Senate floor is an old battle ground, on which have been fought many contests, and always, at least since 1820, with fortune adverse to the cause of equal and universal freedom. We were only a few here who engaged in that cause in the beginning of this contest. All that we could hope to do—all that we did hope to do—was to organize and to prepare the issue for the House of Representatives, to which the country would look for its decision as authoritative, and to awaken the country that it might be ready for the appeal which would be made, whatever the decision of Congress might be. We are no stronger now. Only fourteen at the first, it will be fortunate if, among the ills and accidents which surround us, we shall maintain that number to the end.

We are on the eve of the consummation of a great national transaction—a transaction which will close a cycle in the history of our country—and it is impossible not to desire to pause a moment and survey the scene around us and the prospect before us. However obscure we may individually be, our connection with this great transaction will perpetuate our names for the praise or for the censure of future ages, and perhaps in regions far remote. If, then, we had no other motive for our actions but that of an honest desire for a just fame, we could not be indifferent to that scene and that prospect. But individual interests and ambition sink into insignificance in view of the interests of our country and of mankind. These interests awaken, at least in me, an intense solicitude.

It was said by some in the beginning, and it has been said by others later in this debate, that it was doubtful whether it would be the cause of Slavery or the cause of Freedom that would gain advantages from the passage of this bill. I do not find it necessary to be censorious, nor even unjust to others, in order that my own course may be approved. I am sure that the honorable Senator from Illinois [Mr. Douglas] did not mean that the slave States should gain an advantage over the free States, for he disclaimed it when he introduced the bill. I believe, in all candor, that the honorable Senator from Georgia, [Mr. Toombs,] who comes out at the close of the battle as one of the chiefest leaders of the victorious party, is sincere in declaring his own opinion that the slave States will gain no unjust advantage over the free States, because he disclaims it as a triumph in their behalf. Notwithstanding all this, however, what has occurred here and in the country, during this contest, has compelled a conviction that Slavery will gain something, and Freedom will endure a severe, though I hope not an irretrievable loss. The slaveholding States are passive, quiet, content, and satisfied with the prospective boon, and the free States are excited and alarmed with fearful forebodings and apprehensions. The impatience for the speedy passage of the bill manifested by its friends betrays a knowledge that this is the condition of public sentiment in the free States. They thought in the beginning that it was necessary to guard the measure by inserting the Clayton amendment, which would exclude unnaturalized foreign inhabitants of the Territories from the right of suffrage. And now they seem willing, with almost perfect unanimity, to relinquish that safeguard, rather than to delay the adoption of the principal measure for at most a year, perhaps for only a week or a day. Suppose that the Senate should adhere to that condition, which so lately was thought so wise and so important—what then? The bill could only go back to the House of Representatives, which must either yield or insist! In the one case or in the other a decision in favor of the bill would be secured; for even if the House should disagree, the Senate would have time to recede. But the majority will hazard nothing, even on a prospect so certain as this. They will recede at once, without a moment's further struggle, from the condition, and thus secure the passage of this bill now, to-night. Why such haste? Even if the question were to go to the country before a final decision here, what would there be wrong in that? There is no man living who will say that the country anticipated, or that *he* anticipated, agitation of this measure in Congress, when this Congress was elected, or even when it assembled in December last.

Under such circumstances, and in the midst of agitation, and excitement, and debates, it is only fair to say that certainly the country has not decided in favor of the bill. The refusal, then, to let the question go to the country, is a conclusive proof that the slave States, as represented here, expect from the passage of this bill what the free States insist that they will lose by it, an advantage, a material advantage, and not a mere abstraction. There are men in the slave States, as in the free States, who insist always too pertinaciously upon mere abstractions. But that is not the policy of the slave States to-day. They are in earnest in seeking for and securing an object, and an important one. I believe they are going to have it. I do not know how long the advantage gained will last, nor how great or

comprehensive it will be. Every Senator who agrees with me in opinion must feel as I do—that under such circumstances he can forego nothing that can be done decently, with due respect to difference of opinion, and consistently with the constitutional and settled rules of legislation, to place the true merits of the question before the country. Questions sometimes occur, which seem to have two right sides. Such were the questions that divided the English nation between Pitt and Fox—such the contest between the assailant and the defender of Quebec. The judgment of the world was suspended by its sympathies, and seemed ready to descend in favor of him who should be most gallant in conduct. And so, when both fell with equal chivalry on the same field, the survivors united in raising a common monument to the glorious but rival memories of Wolfe and Montcalm. But this contest involves a moral question. The slave States so present it. They maintain that African Slavery is not erroneous, not unjust, not inconsistent with the advancing cause of human nature. Since they so regard it, I do not expect to see statesmen representing those States indifferent about a vindication of this system by the Congress of the United States. On the other hand, we of the free States regard Slavery as erroneous, unjust, oppressive, and therefore absolutely inconsistent with the principles of the American Constitution and Government. Who will expect us to be indifferent to the decisions of the American people and of mankind on such an issue?

Again: there is suspended on the issue of this contest the political equilibrium between the free and the slave States. It is no ephemeral question, no idle question, whether Slavery shall go on increasing its influence over the central power here, or whether Freedom shall gain the ascendency. I do not expect to see statesmen of the slave States indifferent on so momentous a question, and as little can it be expected that those of the free States will betray their own great cause. And now it remains for me to declare, in view of the decision of this controversy so near at hand, that I have seen nothing and heard nothing during its progress to change the opinions which at the earliest proper period I deliberately expressed. Certainly, I have not seen the evidence then promised, that the free States would acquiesce in the measure. As certainly, too, I may say that I have not seen the fulfilment of the promise that the history of the last thirty years would be revised, corrected, and amended, and that it would then appear that the country, during all that period, had been resting in prosperity and contentment and peace, not upon a valid, constitutional, and irrevocable compromise between the slave States and the free States, but upon an unconstitutional and false, and even infamous, act of Congressional usurpation.

On the contrary, I am now, if possible, more than ever satisfied that, after all this debate, the history of the country will go down to posterity just as it stood before, carrying to them the everlasting facts that until 1820 the Congress of the United States legislated to prevent the introduction of slavery into new Territories whenever that object was practicable; and that in that year they so far modified that policy, under alarming apprehensions of civil convulsion, by a constitutional enactment in the character of a compact, as to admit Missouri a new slave State; but upon the express condition, stipulated in favor of the free States, that Slavery should be forever prohibited in all the residue of the existing and unorganized Territories of the United States lying north of the parallel of 36 deg. 30 m. north latitude. Certainly, I find nothing to win my favor toward the bill in the proposition of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. PEARCE] to restore the Clayton amendment, which was struck out in the House of Representatives. So far from voting for that proposition, I shall vote against it now, as I did when it was under consideration here before, in accordance with the opinion adopted as early as any political opinions I ever had, and cherished as long, that the right of suffrage is not a mere conventional right, but an inherent natural right, of which no Government can rightly deprive any adult man who is subject to its authority, and obligated to its support.

I hold, moreover, sir, that inasmuch as every man is, by force of circumstances beyond his own control, a subject of Government somewhere, he is, by the very constitution of human society, entitled to share equally in the conferring of political power on those who wield it, if he is not disqualified by crime; that in a despotic Government he ought to be allowed arms, in a free Government the ballot or the open vote, as a means of self-protection against unendurable oppression. I am not likely, therefore, to restore to this bill an amendment which would deprive it of an important feature imposed upon it by the House of Representatives, and that one, perhaps, the only feature that harmonizes with my own convictions of justice. It is true that the House of Representatives stipulates such suffrage for white men as a condition for opening it to the possible proscription and slavery of the African. I shall separate them. I shall vote for the former, and against the latter, glad to get universal suffrage of white men, if only that can be gained now, and working right on, full of hope and confidence, for the prevention or the abrogation of slavery in the Territories hereafter.

Sir, I am surprised at the pertinacity with which the honorable Senator from Delaware, mine ancient and honorable friend, [Mr. CLAYTON,] perseveres in opposing the granting of the right of suffrage to the unnaturalized foreigner in the Territories. Congress cannot deny him that right. Here is the third article of that convention by which Louisiana, including Kansas and Nebraska, was ceded to the United States:

"The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the Union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion they profess."

The inhabitants of Kansas and Nebraska are citizens already, and by force of this treaty must continue to be, and as such to enjoy the right of suffrage, whatever laws you may make to the contrary. My opinions are well known, to wit: That Slavery is not only an evil, but a local one, injurious and ultimately pernicious to society, wherever it exists, and in conflict with the con-

stitutional principles of society in this country. I am not willing to extend nor to permit the extension of that local evil into regions now free within our empire. I know that there are some who differ from me, and who regard the Constitution of the United States as an instrument which sanctions Slavery as well as Freedom. But if I could admit a proposition so incongruous with the letter and spirit of the Federal Constitution, and the known sentiments of its illustrious founders, and so should conclude that Slavery was national, I must still cherish the opinion that it is an evil; and because it is a national one, I am the more firmly held and bound to prevent an increase of it, tending, as I think it manifestly does, to the weakening and ultimate overthrow of the Constitution itself, and therefore to the injury of all mankind. I know there have been States which have endured long, and achieved much, which tolerated Slavery; but that was not the Slavery of caste, like African Slavery. Such Slavery tends to demoralize equally the subjected race and the superior one. It has been the absence of such Slavery from Europe that has given her nations their superiority over other countries in that hemisphere. Slavery, wherever it exists, begets fear, and fear is the parent of weakness. What is the secret of that eternal, sleepless anxiety in the legislative halls, and even at the firesides, of the slave States, always asking new stipulations, new compromises and abrogation of compromises, new assumptions of power and abnegations of power, but fear? It is the apprehension that, even if safe now, they will not always or long be secure against some invasion or some aggression from the free States. What is the secret of the humiliating part which proud old Spain is acting at this day, trembling between alarms of American intrusion into Cuba on one side, and British dictation on the other, but the fact that she has cherished Slavery so long, and still cherishes it, in the last of her American colonial possessions? Thus far, Kansas and Nebraska are safe, under the laws of 1820, against the introduction of this element of national debility and decline. The bill before us, as we are assured, contains a great principle, a glorious principle; and yet that principle, when fully ascertained, proves to be nothing less than the subversion of that security, not only within the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, but within all the other present and future new Territories of the United States. Thus it is quite clear that it is not a principle alone that is involved, but that those who crowd this measure with so much zeal and earnestness must expect that either Freedom or Slavery shall gain something by it in those regions. The case, then, stands thus in Kansas and Nebraska: Freedom may lose, but certainly can gain nothing; while Slavery may gain, but as certainly can lose nothing.

So far as I am concerned, the time for looking on the dark side has passed. I feel quite sure that Slavery at most can get nothing more than Kansas; while Nebraska, the wider northern region, will, under existing circumstances, escape, for the reason that its soil and climate are not congenial with the staples of slave culture—rice, sugar, cotton, and tobacco. Moreover, since the public attention has been so well and so effectually directed toward the subject, I cherish a hope that Slavery may be prevented even from gaining a foothold in Kansas. Congress only gives consent, but it does not and cannot introduce slavery there. Slavery will be embarrassed by its own overgrasping spirit. No one, I am sure, anticipates the possible re-establishment of the African slave trade. The tide of emigration to Kansas is therefore to be supplied there solely by the domestic fountain of slave production. But Slavery has also other regions besides Kansas to be filled from that fountain. There are all of New-Mexico and all of Utah already within the United States; and then there is Cuba, that consumes slave labor and life as fast as any one of the slaveholding States can supply it; and besides these regions, there remains all of Mexico down to the Isthmus. The stream of slave labor flowing from so small a fountain, and broken into several divergent channels, will not cover so great a field; and it is reasonably to be hoped that the part of it nearest to the North Pole will be the last to be inundated. But African slave emigration is to compete with free emigration of white men, and the source of this latter tide is as ample as the civilization of the two entire continents. The honorable Senator from Delaware mentioned, as if it were a startling fact, that twenty thousand European immigrants arrived in New-York in one month. Sir, he has stated the fact with too much moderation. On my return to the capital, a day or two ago, I met twelve thousand of these immigrants who had arrived in New-York on one morning, and who had thronged the churches on the following Sabbath, to return thanks for deliverance from the perils of the sea, and for their arrival in the land, not of Slavery, but of Liberty. I also thank God for their escape, and for their coming. They are now on their way westward, and the news of the passage of this bill, preceding them, will speed many of them towards Kansas and Nebraska. Such arrivals are not extraordinary—they occur almost every week; and the immigration from Germany, from Great Britain, and from Norway, and from Sweden, during the European war, will rise to six or seven hundred thousand souls in a year. And with this tide is to be mingled one rapidly swelling from Asia and from the islands of the South Seas. All the immigrants, under this bill as the House of Representatives overruling you have ordered, will be good, loyal, Liberty-loving, Slavery-fearing citizens. Come on, then, gentlemen of the slave States. Since there is no escaping your challenge, I accept it in behalf of the cause of Freedom. We will engage in competition for the virgin soil of Kansas, and God give the victory to the side which is stronger in numbers as it is in right.

There are, however, earnest advocates of this bill, who do not expect, and who, I suppose, do not desire, that Slavery shall gain possession of Nebraska. What do they expect to gain? The honorable Senator from Indiana [Mr. PETTIT] says that by thus obliterating the Missouri Compromise restriction, they will gain a *tabula rasa*, on which the inhabitants of Kansas and Nebraska may write whatever they will. This is the great principle of the bill, as he understands it. Well, what gain is there in that? You obliterate a Constitution of Freedom. If they write a new Constitution of Freedom, can the new be better than the old? If they write a Constitution of Slavery, will it not be a worse one? I ask the honorable Senator that! But the honorable Sen-

ator says that the people of Nebraska will have the privilege of establishing institutions for themselves. They have now the privilege of establishing free institutions. Is it a privilege, then, to establish Slavery? If so, what a mockery are all our Constitutions, which prevent the inhabitants from capriciously subverting free institutions and establishing institutions of Slavery! Sir, it is a sophism, a subtlety, to talk of conferring upon a country, already secure in the blessings of Freedom, the power of self-destruction.

What mankind everywhere want, is not the removal of the Constitutions of Freedom which they have, that they may make at their pleasure Constitutions of Slavery or of Freedom, but the privilege of retaining Constitutions of Freedom when they already have them, and the removal of Constitutions of Slavery when they have them, that they may establish Constitutions of Freedom in their place. We hold on tenaciously to all existing Constitutions of Freedom. Who denounces any man for diligently adhereing to such Constitutions? Who would dare to denounce any one for disloyalty to our existing Constitutions, if they were Constitutions of Despotism and Slavery? But it is supposed by some that this principle is less important in regard to Kansas and Nebraska than as a general one—a general principle applicable to all other present and future Territories of the United States. Do honorable Senators then indeed suppose they are establishing a principle at all? If so, I think they egregiously err, whether the principle is either good or bad, right or wrong. They are not establishing it, and cannot establish it in this way. You subvert one law capriciously, by making another law in its place. That is all. Will your law have any more weight, authority, solemnity, or binding force on future Congresses, than the first had? You abrogate the law of your predecessors, others will have equal power and equal liberty to abrogate yours. You allow no barriers around the old law, to protect it from abrogation. You erect none around your new law, to stay the hand of future innovators.

On what ground do you expect the new law to stand? If you are candid, you will confess that you rest your assumption on the ground that the free States will never agitate repeal, but always *acquiesce*. It may be that you are right. I am not going to predict the course of the free States. I claim no authority to speak for them, and still less to say what they will do. But I may venture to say, that if they shall not repeal this law, it will not be because they are not strong enough to do it. They have power in the House of Representatives greater than that of the slave States, and, when they choose to exercise it, a power greater even here in the Senate. The free States are not dull scholars, even in practical political strategy. When you shall have taught them that a compromise law establishing Freedom can be abrogated, and the Union nevertheless stand, you will have let them into another secret, namely: that a law permitting or establishing Slavery can be repealed, and the Union nevertheless remain firm. If you inquire why they do not stand by their rights and their interests more firmly, I will tell you to the best of my ability. It is because they are conscious of their strength, and, therefore, unsuspecting, and slow to apprehend danger. The reason why you prevail in so many contests, is because you are in perpetual fear.

There cannot be a convocation of Abolitionists, however impracticable, in Faneuil Hall or the Tabernacle, though it consists of men and women who have separated themselves from all effective political parties, and who have renounced all political agencies, even though they resolve that they will vote for nobody, not even for themselves, to carry out their purposes, and though they practice on that resolution, but you take alarm, and your agitation renders necessary such compromises as those of 1820 and of 1850. We are young in the arts of politics; you are old. We are strong; you are weak. We are, therefore, over-confident, careless, and indifferent; you are vigilant and active. These are traits that redound to your praise. They are mentioned not in your disparagement. I say only that there may be an extent of intervention, of aggression, on your side, which may induce the North, at some time, either in this or in some future generation, to adopt your tactics and follow your example. Remember now, that by unanimous consent, this new law will be a repealable statute, exposed to all the chances of the Missouri compromise. It stands an infinitely worse chance of endurance than that compromise did.

The Missouri compromise was a transaction which wise, learned, patriotic statesmen agreed to surround and fortify with the principles of a compact for mutual considerations, passed and executed, and therefore, although not irrepealable in fact, yet irrepealable in honor and conscience, and down at least until this very session of the Congress of the United States, it has had the force and authority not merely of an act of Congress, but of a covenant between the free States and the slave States, scarcely less sacred than the Constitution itself. Now, then, who are your contracting parties in the law establishing Governments in Kansas and Nebraska, and abrogating the Missouri compromise? What are the equivalents in this law? What has the North given, and what has the South got back, that makes this a contract? Who pretends that it is anything more than an ordinary act of ordinary legislation? If, then, a law which has all the forms and solemnities recognized by common consent as a compact, and is covered with traditions, cannot stand amid this shuffling of the balance between the free States and the slave States, tell me what chances this new law that you are passing will have?

You are, moreover, setting a precedent which abrogates all compromises. Four years ago, you obtained the consent of a portion of the free States—enough to render the effort at immediate repeal or resistance alike impossible—to what we regard as an unconstitutional act for the surrender of fugitive slaves. That was declared, by the common consent of the persons acting in the name of the two parties, the slave States and the free States in Congress, an irrepealable law—not even to be questioned, although it violated the Constitution. In establishing this new principle, you expose that law also to the chances of repeal. You not only so expose the fugitive slave law, but there is no solemnity about the articles for the annexation of Texas to the United States, which does not hang about the Missouri compromise; and when you have shown that the Missouri compromise can be repealed, then the articles for the annexation of

Texas are subject to the will and pleasure and the caprice of a temporary majority in Congress. Do you, then, expect that the free States are to observe compacts, and you to be at liberty to break them; that they are to submit to laws and leave them on the statute-book, however unconstitutional and however grievous, and that you are to rest under no such obligation? I think it is not a reasonable expectation. Say, then, who from the North will be bound to admit Kansas, when Kansas shall come in here, if she shall come as a slave State?

The honorable Senator from Georgia, [Mr. Toombs] and I know he is as sincere as he is ardent, says if he shall be here when Kansas comes as a free State, he will vote for her admission. I doubt not that he would; but he will not be here, for the very reason, if there be no other, that he would vote that way. When Oregon or Minnesota shall come here for admission—within one year, or two years, or three years from this time—we shall then see what your new principle is worth in its obligation upon the Slaveholding States. No; you establish no principle; you only abrogate a principle which was established for your own security as well as ours; and while you think you are abnegating and resigning all power and all authority on this subject into the hands of the people of the Territories, you are only getting over a difficulty in settling this question in the organization of two new Territories, by postponing it till they come here to be admitted as States, slave or free.

Sir, in saying that your new principle will not be established by this bill, I reason from obvious, clear, well-settled principles of human nature. Slavery and Freedom are antagonistical elements in this country. The founders of the Constitution framed it with a knowledge of that antagonism, and suffered it to continue, that it might work out its own ends. There is a commercial antagonism, an irreconcilable one, between the systems of free labor and slave labor. They have been at war with each other ever since the Government was established, and that war is to continue forever. The contest, when it ripens between these two antagonistic elements, is to be settled somewhere; it is to be settled in the seat of central power, in the Federal Legislature. The Constitution makes it the duty of the central Government to determine questions as often as they shall arise in favor of one or the other party, and refers the decision of them to the majority of the votes in the two Houses of Congress. It will come back here, then, in spite of all the efforts to escape from it.

This antagonism must end either in a separation of the antagonistic parties—the slaveholding States and the free States—or, secondly, in the complete establishment of the influence of the slave power over the free—or else, on the other hand, in the establishment of the superior influence of Freedom over the interests of Slavery. It will not be terminated by a voluntary secession of either party. Commercial interests bind the slave States and the free States together in links of gold that are riveted with iron, and they cannot be broken by passion or by ambition. Either party will submit to the ascendency of the other, rather than yield the commercial advantages of this Union. Political ties bind the Union together—a common necessity, and not merely a common necessity, but the common interests of empire—of such empire as the world has never before seen. The control of the national power is the control of the great Western Continent; and the control of this continent is to be in a very few years the controlling influence in the world. Who is there, North, that hates Slavery so much, or who, South, that hates emancipation so intensely, that he can attempt, with any hope of success, to break a Union thus forged and welded together? I have always heard, with equal pity and disgust, threats of disunion in the free States, and similar threats in the slaveholding States. I know that men may rave in the heat of passion, and under great political excitement; but I know that when it comes to a question whether this Union shall stand, either with Freedom or with Slavery, the masses will uphold it, and it will stand until some inherent vice in its Constitution, not yet disclosed, shall cause its dissolution. Now, entertaining these opinions, there are for me only two alternatives, viz: either to let Slavery gain unlimited sway, or so to exert what little power and influence I may have, as to secure, if I can, the ultimate predominance of Freedom.

In doing this, I do no more than those who believe the Slave Power is rightest, wisest, and best, are doing, and will continue to do, with my free consent, to establish its complete supremacy. If they shall succeed, I still shall be, as I have been, a loyal citizen. If we succeed, I know they will be loyal also, because it will be safest, wisest, and best for them to be so. The question is one, not of a day, or of a year, but of many years, and, for aught I know, many generations. Like all other great political questions, it will be attended sometimes by excitement, sometimes by passion, and sometimes, perhaps, even by faction; but it is sure to be settled in a constitutional way, without any violent shock to society, or to any of its great interests. It is, moreover, sure to be settled rightly; because it will be settled under the benign influences of Republicanism and Christianity, according to the principles of truth and justice, as ascertained by human reason. In pursuing such a course, it seems to me obviously as wise as it is necessary to save all existing laws and Constitutions which are conservative of Freedom, and to permit, as far as possible, the establishment of no new ones in favor of Slavery; and thus to turn away the thoughts of the States which tolerate Slavery from political efforts to perpetuate what in its nature cannot be perpetual, to the more wise and benign policy of emancipation.

This, in my humble judgment, is the simple, easy path of duty for the American Statesman. I will not contemplate that other alternative—the greater ascendency of the Slave Power. I believe that if it shall ever come, the voice of Freedom will cease to be heard in these Halls, whatever may be the evils and dangers which Slavery shall produce. I say this without disrespect for Representatives of slave States, and I say it because the rights of petition and of debate on that are effectually suppressed—necessarily suppressed—in all the slave States, and because they are not always held in reverence even now, in the two Houses of Congress. When freedom of speech on a subject of such vital interest shall have ceased to exist in Congress, then I shall expect to see Slavery not only luxuriating in all new

Territories, but stealthily creeping even into the free States themselves. Believing this, and believing, also, that complete responsibility of the government to the people is essential to public and private safety, and that decline and ruin are sure to follow, always, in the train of Slavery, I am sure that this will be no longer a land of Freedom and constitutional liberty when Slavery shall have thus become paramount. *Auferre trucidare falsis nominibus imperium atque, ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant.*

Sir, I have always said that I should not despond, even if this fearful measure should be effected, nor do I now despond. Although, reasoning from my present convictions, I should not have voted for the compromise of 1820, I have contended, in the very spirit of those who established it, to save the landmark of Freedom which it assigned. I have not spoken irreverently even of the compromise of 1850, which, as all men know, I opposed earnestly and with vigorous. Nevertheless, I have always preferred the compromises of the Constitution, and have wanted no others. I feared all others. This was a leading principle of the great statesman of the South, [Mr. CALHOUN.] Said he:

"I see my way in the Constitution; I cannot see it in a compromise. A compromise is but an act of Congress. It may be overruled at any time. It gives us no security. But the Constitution is stable. It is a rock on which we can stand, and on which we can meet our friends from the non-slaveholding States. It is a firm and stable ground, on which we can better stand in opposition to fanaticism than on the shifting sands of compromise. Let us be done with compromises. Let us go back and stand upon the Constitution."

I stood upon this ground in 1850, defending Freedom in precisely the ground Mr. CALHOUN did in defending Slavery. I was overruled then, and I have wanted to see without proposing to abrogate any compromises.

It has been no proposition of mine to abrogate them now; but the proposition has come from another quarter—from an adverse one. It is about to pass. The shifting sands of compromise are passing from under my feet, and they are now, without agency of my own, taking hold again on the rock of the Constitution. It shall be no fault of mine if they do not remain there. This seems to me auspicious of better days and wiser legislation. Through all the darkness and gloom of the present hour, bright stars are breaking, that inspire me with hope, and excite me to perseverance. They show that the day of compromises has passed forever, and that henceforward all great questions between Freedom and Slavery legitimately coming here—and none other can come—shall be decided, as they ought to be, upon their merits, by a fair exercise of legislative power, and not by bargains of equivocal and, if not of doubtful morality.

The House of Representatives has, and it always will have, an increasing majority of members from the free States. On this occasion, that House has not been altogether faithless to the interests of the free States; for although it has taken away the charter of Freedom from Kansas and Nebraska, it has at the same time adopted a resolution, in language which compels the Senate to act, by submitting the question of the extension of slavery, and I submit it not merely to interested citizens, but to the alien inhabitants of the Territories also. So the great interests of humanity are, after all, thanks to the House of Representatives, and thanks to God, submitted to the voice of human nature.

Sir, I see one more sign of hope. The great support of Slavery in the South has been its alliance with the Democratic party of the North. By means of that alliance it obtained paramount influence in this Government about the year 1800, which, from that time to this, with but few and slight interruptions, it has maintained. While Democracy in the North has thus been supporting Slavery in the South, the people of the North have been learning more profoundly the principles of republicanism and of free government. It is an extraordinary circumstance, which you, sir, the present occupant of the chair, [Mr. STUART,] I am sure will not gainsay, that at this moment, when there seems to be a more complete divergence of the Federal Government in favor of Slavery than ever before, the sentiment of Universal Liberty is stronger in all free States than it ever was before. With that principle the present Democratic party must now come into a closer contest. Their prestige of Democracy is fast waning, by reason of the hard service which their alliance with their slaveholding brethren has imposed upon them. That party perseveres, as indeed it must, by reason of its very constitution, in that service, and thus comes into closer conflict with elements of true Democracy, and for that reason is destined to lose, and is fast losing the power which it has held so firmly and long. That power will not be restored until the principle established here now shall be reversed, and a Constitution shall be given, not only to Kansas and Nebraska, but also to every other national Territory, which will be not a *tabula rasa*, but a Constitution securing equal, universal, and perpetual Freedom.

ALOLISH THE FUGIVIVE SLAVE LAW.

SPEECH OF HON. JOSIAH QUINCY.

THE following brief but stirring and sterling speech was delivered before the Massachusetts Whig State Convention on the 16th of August, 1854, by Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Sen., a man venerable alike for his years, intelligence, integrity and genuine patriotism:

I came to this meeting *by invitation* as a citizen—not as a partisan; with no intention to *volunteer* a word on the occasion, but with a fixed purpose to respond if called upon, as became an individual who has in this world now little to hope, and, I thank God, nothing to fear;—who has behind him only the memory of the past, and before him the opening grave in which he must soon be deposited. From such an individual you have a right to expect words of truth, duty and soberness. I come not here to utter vituperative demonstrations against the slaveholders of the South. They have used the powers vested in them by the Constitution for their own interests, as every other selfish association of men would have done under the same circumstances, with the same powers, and under

the same temptations. In every step of the progress of the slave power, they have had members of the free States as half workers. If the free States would regain their influence, they must *cultivate a higher standard* of political morality among themselves; they must discard the doctrine that "all is fair in politics," and regard him who has notoriously sold himself for place or for office as a traitor to principle and to his country. The Nebraska fraud, as it is called, is nothing more than the last act of a series of aggressions on the free States which slaveholders have practiced for more than fifty years, in no one of which could they have been successful except through the divisions and corruptions of the free States themselves. So far from complaining of this Nebraska perfidy, I rejoice in it. It is said it is "the last straw that breaks the camel's back." I trust in heaven that this Nebraska perfidy will soon prove to be the last straw which will excite the camel of the North to rise in his strength and toss from his back one at least of the many burdens with which he is oppressed. The Nebraska fraud is not that burden on which I intend now to speak. There is one nearer home, more immediately present and more insupportable. Of what that burden is, I shall speak plainly. The obligation incumbent upon the free States to deliver up fugitive slaves is that burden—*and it must be obliterated from that Constitution at every hazard.* And such obliteration can be demonstrated to be as much the interest of the South as it is of the North. *The circumstances in which* the people of Massachusetts are *placed* in consequence of that burden are undeniable, and they are also undeniably insupportable. What has been seen, what has been felt, by every man, woman and child in this metropolis and in this community, and virtually by every man, woman and child in Massachusetts? We have seen our Court-House in chains, *two battalions of dragoons, eight companies of artillery, twelve companies of infantry, the whole constabulary force of the city police, the entire disposable marine of the United States, with its artillery loaded for action, all marching in support of a Pretorian band, consisting of one hundred and twenty friends and associates of the United States Marshal, with loaded pistols and drawn swords, and in military costume and array—for what purpose?* TO ESCORT AND CONDUCT A POOR TREMBLING SLAVE FROM A BOSTON COURT-HOUSE TO THE FETTERS AND LASH OF HIS MASTER! *This display* of military force the *Mayor* of this city officially *declared* to be *necessary* on the occasion. Nay, more, at a public festival he openly took to himself the glory of this display, declaring that by it life and liberty had been saved, and the honor of Boston vindicated! I make no *comments.* I state *facts* as the ground out of which spring the duties of the people of Massachusetts I state *another* fact still more conclusive and illustrative of these duties. This scene, (thus awful, thus detestable,) every inhabitant of this metropolis, nay, more, every inhabitant of this Commonwealth, may be compelled again to witness at any and every day of the year, at the will or the whim of the meanest and basest slaveholder of the South. This also is undeniable. Now, *is* there a man in Massachusetts, with a spirit so low, so debased, so corrupted by his fears or his fortune, that he is prepared to say that *this is a condition of things to be endured*, in perpetuity, by us, and that this is an inheritance to be transmitted by us to our children for all generations? For so long as the fugitive slave clause remains in the Constitution of the United States, unobliterated it is an obligation perpetual upon them, as well as upon us. And is this inheritance we are about to transmit to our children an inheritance of freedom? No, fellow-cittzens—it is an inheritance worse than that of slavery. There is *not a negro* in the South that *can be compelled*, even by his master, to cut the throat, or blow out the brains of his brother negro. Yet so long as the fugitive slave obligation remains in the Constitution, there is not a militia man in Massachusetts, who may not be compelled to-morrow, to cut the throat or blow out the brains of a fellow-citizen, at the will of the basest Southern slaveholder. My fellow-citizens, believe me—the time has come for the people of Massachusetts to look upon this slave clause no longer in the ever shifting, ever dubious, ever suspicious light of party spirit, but under the influence of an enlightened patriotism, watchful of the signs of the times and anxious concerning their duties to themselves and their posterity. But I hear some timid brother exclaim—"Why, this is, in effect, a dissolution of the Union. Did not the Southern slaveholders tell us before the adoption of the Constitution, that without the fugitive slave clause they would not come into the Union, and have they not told us every day since its adoption that whenever that clause is obliterated they will go out of it?" And do you believe them any the more for this reiterated threat and eternal outcry? Does not the nature of things speak a louder language than that of these threateners? Are the slaveholders fools or madmen? They go out of the Union for the purpose of maintaining the subjection of their slaves? Why, the arm of the Union is the very sinew of that subjection! It is the slaveholder's main strength. Its continuance is his forlorn hope. But I go further, fellow-citizens. I believe that in the nature of things, by the law of God and the law of man, that clause is at this moment abrogated so far as respects moral obligation. There is a principle of common law, which, if not strictly applicable is sufficiently analogous to the obligations resulting from that clause. It is, *cessante ratione cessat et ipsa lex.* Now what was the understanding and what was the state of things under which that contract was made? The free States agreed in 1789 to be field-drivers and pound-keepers for the black cattle of the slaveholding States, within the limits and according to the fences of the old United States. Between that year and this, Anno Domini 1854, those slaveholders have broken down the old boundaries and opened new fields of unknown and indefinite extent. They have multiplied their black cattle by millions; and are every day increasing their numbers, and extending their cattle field into the wilderness. Under these circumstances, are we bound to be their field-drivers and pound-keepers any longer? Answer me, people of Massachusetts. Are you the sons of the men of 1776? or do you "lack gall to make oppression bitter?" I would willingly dwell upon this topic and others which are in my mind, but I have already occupied more than my proportion of

this debate. I have pointed out your burden. I have shown you that it is insupportable. I shall be asked, how shall we get rid of it? I answer, it is not for a private individual to point the path which a State is to pursue to cast off an insupportable burden—it belongs to the constituted authorities of that State. But this I will say, that if the people of Massachusetts adopt, in the spirit of their fathers, as one man, solemnly the resolve that they will no longer submit to this burden, and call upon the free States to concur in, and carry into effect, this resolution, this burden will be cast off, the fugitive slave cause obliterated, not only without the dissolution, but with a newly acquired strength to the Union.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

THE following are among the acts of the XXXIIId Congress, 1st Session.

An Act to graduate and reduce the price of the Public Lands to Actual Settlers and Cultivators.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all of the public lands of the United States which shall have been in market for ten years or upward, prior to the time of application to enter the same under the provisions of this act, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at the price of one dollar per acre; and all of the lands of the United States that shall have been in market for fifteen years or upward, as aforesaid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at seventy-five cents per acre; and all of the lands of the United States that shall have been in market for twenty years or upward, as aforesaid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at fifty cents per acre; and all lands of the United States that shall have been in market for twenty-five years and upward, as aforesaid, and still remaining unsold, shall be subject to sale at twenty-five cents per acre; and all lands of the United States that shall have been in market for thirty years or more shall be subject to sale at twelve and a half cents per acre: *Provided*, This section shall not be so construed as to extend to lands reserved to the United States, in acts granting land to States for railroad or other internal improvements, or to mineral lands held at over one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That upon every reduction in price under the provisions of this act the occupant and settler upon the lands shall have the right of preëmption at such graduated price, upon the same terms, conditions, restrictions and limitations upon which the public lands of the United States are now subject to the right of preëmption, until within thirty days preceding the next graduation or reduction that shall take place; and if not so purchased shall again be subject to right of preëmption for eleven months as before, and so on from time to time, as reductions take place: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to interfere with any right which has or may accrue by virtue of any act granting preëmption to actual settlers upon public lands.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any person applying to enter any of the aforesaid lands shall be required to make affidavit before the Register or Receiver of the proper land office that he or she enters the same for his or her own use, and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, or for the use of an adjoining farm or plantation, owned or occupied by him or herself, and together with said entry he or she has not acquired from the United States, under the provisions of this act, more than three hundred and twenty acres, according to the established surveys; and if any person or persons taking such oath or affidavit shall swear falsely in the premises, he or she shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury.

An Act to establish the offices of Surveyor-General of New-Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska, to grant donations to actual settlers therein, and for other purposes.—This act authorizes the President to appoint a Surveyor-General of New-Mexico, with powers and duties similar to those of the Surveyor-General of Oregon; and authorizes the donation of one quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres of land, to every white male citizen of the United States, or every white male above the age of twenty-one who has declared his intention to become a citizen, and was residing in the territory prior to 1st January, 1858, and is still residing there; and to every white male over twenty-one, who shall have removed or shall remove to and settle in said territory between 1st January, 1858, and 1st January, 1858, one quarter section shall also be given, on condition of actual settlement and cultivation for not less than four years—said donations to include the actual settlement and improvement of the donee, and to be selected by legal subdivisions within three months after the survey of the land, if the settlement was made before the survey; if made after the survey, then within three months after the settlement—all claims not conforming to these requirements to be forfeited. Proof of settlement and cultivation to be made to the satisfaction of the Surveyor-General, on which a certificate shall be issued to the occupant; and the heirs at law of any settler who dies before his four years' term is expired, shall lose no part of their rights thereby, but shall be entitled to a certificate and patent, on proof of continued occupancy for the required term—but patents will be issued to no foreigners till they become citizens. The usual reservation is made of military, mineral, school and salt lands, and due provision for the security of preëmption rights; and the Surveyor-General is required to ascertain and report the nature, origin and extent of all claims to lands under the laws and usages of Spain and Mexico.

The act also requires the appointment, by the President, of a Surveyor-General of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas—the office to be located where the President shall direct—and the powers, duties and responsibilities of the post to be similar to those of the same office in Wisconsin and Iowa; provides that all lands to which the Indian title has been or may be ex-

tinguished in said territories, shall be subject to the operation of the preëmption act of September 4, 1841—provided that where unsurveyed lands are claimed by preëmption, notice of the tracts claimed must be filed within three months after the survey; and failure to file notice or pay for the tracts claimed, prior to the day fixed for public sale by President's proclamation, works a forfeiture. Public lands in Nebraska, where the Indian title shall have been extinguished, to form a new district, called the Omaha district; and those in Kansas, with the Indian title cancelled, to be called the Pawnee district. A Register and Receiver of public moneys to be appointed for each district, and the surveyed lands to be exposed for sale from time to time, the same as other public lands.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.

THE following is a copy of the so-called Reciprocity Treaty negotiated by Lord Elgin and Secretary Marcy, extending the right of fishing and regulating the commerce and navigation between the British North American Provinces and the United States:

ARTICLE 1. It is agreed by the high contracting parties, that in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the convention of 1818, of taking, curing and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North American Colonies therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind except shell fish, on the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova-Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the coasts and shores of those colonies and the islands thereof, and upon the Magdalen Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish. *Provided*, That in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with British fishermen, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coast in their occupancy for the same purpose. It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea-fishery, and that salmon and shad-fisheries, and all fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen. And it is further agreed, that in order to prevent or settle any disputes as to the places to which the reservation of exclusive right to British fishermen, contained in this article, and that of fishermen of the United States, contained in the next succeeding article, apply, each of the high contracting parties, on the application of either to the other, shall, within six months thereafter, appoint a Commissioner. The said Commissioners, before proceeding to any business, shall make and subscribe a solemn declaration, that they will impartially and carefully decide, to the best of their judgment and according to justice and equity, without fear, favor, or affection to their own country, upon all such places as are intended to be reserved and excluded from the common liberty of fishing under this and the next succeeding article, and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. The Commissioners shall name some third person to act as arbitrator or umpire in any case or cases on which they may themselves differ in opinion. If they should not be able to agree with the name of such person, they shall each name a person, and it shall be determined by a lot which of the two persons so named shall be arbitrator or umpire in cases of difference or disagreement between the Commissioners. The person so to be chosen to be arbitrator or umpire shall, before proceeding to act as such in any case, make and subscribe a solemn declaration, in a form similar to that which shall already have been made and subscribed by the Commissioners, which shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. In the event of the death, absence, or incapacity of either the Commissioners, or the arbitrator, or umpire, or of their or his omitting, declining, or ceasing to act as such Commissioner, arbitrator, or umpire, another and different person shall be appointed or named, as aforesaid, to act as such Commissioner, arbitrator or umpire, in the place and stead of the person so originally appointed or named as aforesaid, and shall make and subscribe such declaration as aforesaid. Such Commissioners shall proceed to examine the coasts of the North American Provinces and of the United States embraced within the provision of the first and second articles of this treaty, and shall designate the places reserved by the said articles from the common right of fishing therein. The decision of the Commissioners, and of the arbitrator and umpire, shall be given in writing in each case, and shall be signed by them respectively. The high contracting parties hereby solemnly engage to consider the decision of the Commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive in each case decided upon by them or him respectively.

ART. 2. It is agreed by the high contracting parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States, the liberty to take fish of every kind except shell-fish on the eastern sea coasts and shores of the United States north of the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the bays, harbors and creeks of the said sea, the coasts and shores of the United States and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shores, with permission to land upon the said coasts of the United States and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish, provided in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States, in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts, in their occupancy for the same purpose. It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea-fishery, and that salmon and shad-fisheries and all fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers are hereby reserved exclusively for the fishermen of the United States.

ART. 3. It is agreed that the articles enumerated in the schedule, hereunto annexed, being the growth and produce of the aforesaid British Colonies or of the United States, shall be ad-

mitted into each country respectively free of duty.

SCHEDULE.

Grain, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds.
Fresh, smoked and salted meats.
Cotton; Wool.
Seeds and vegetables.
Undried fruits.
Fish of all kinds.
Products of fish and all other creatures living in the water.
Poultry; Eggs.
Hides, furs, skins or tails undressed.
Dyestuffs.
Fish oil.
Stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state.
Slate; Coal.
Butter, cheese, tallow.
Lard, horns, manures.
Ores of metals of all kinds.
Pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes.
Timber, and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed or sawed, manufactured in whole or in part.
Firewood.
Plants, shrubs and trees.
Posts, wood.
Rice, broom-corn and bark.
Gypsum, ground and unground.
Hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstone.
Flax, hemp and tow unmanufactured.
Unmanufactured tobacco.
Rags.

Art. 4. It is agreed that the citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall have the right to navigate the River St. Lawrence and the canals in Canada, used as the means of communicating between the great Lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, with their vessels, boats and crafts, as fully as the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, subject only to the same tolls and other assessments as now or may hereafter be exacted of her Majesty's said subjects; it being understood, however, that the British Government retains the right of suspending this privilege on giving due notice thereof to the Government of the United States. It is further agreed, that if at any time the British Government should exercise the said reserved right, the Government of the United States shall have the right of suspending, if it think fit, the operation of Article III. of the present treaty, in so far as the Province of Canada is affected thereby, for so long as the suspension of the free navigation of the River St. Lawrence or the canals may continue. It is further agreed that British subjects shall have the right freely to navigate Lake Michigan with their vessels, boats and crafts, so long as the privilege of navigating the River St. Lawrence, secured to Americans by the above clause of the present article, shall continue, and the United States further engages to urge upon the State Governments to secure to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty the use of the several canals on terms of equity with the inhabitants of the United States. And it is further agreed, that no export duty, or other duty, shall be levied on timber or lumber of any kind cut on that portion of the American territory in the State of Maine, watered by the River St. John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to sea, when the same is shipped to the United States from the Province of New-Brunswick.

Art. 5. The present treaty shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry it into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and by the Provincial Parliaments of those of the British North American Colonies which are affected by this treaty on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other; such assent having been given, the treaty shall remain in force for ten years from the date at which it may come into operation; and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the high contracting parties shall give notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same, each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said term of ten years, or at any time afterward. It is clearly understood, however, that this stipulation is not intended to affect the reservation made by Art. IV. of the present treaty with regard to the right of temporarily suspending the operation of Articles III. and IV. thereof.

Art. 6. And it is hereby further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of the foregoing articles shall extend to the Island of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable to that colony. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Provincial Parliament of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States, shall not embrace in their laws, enacted for carrying this treaty into effect, the colony of Newfoundland, then this article shall be of no effect; but the omission to make provision by law to give it effect, by either of the Legislative bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair the remaining articles of this treaty.

Art. 7. The present treaty shall be duly ratified, and the mutual exchange of ratifications shall take place in Washington, within six months from the date hereof, or earlier, if possible. In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in triplicate, at Washington, the fifth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

W. L. MARCY. [L. S.]
ELGIN AND KINCARDINE. [L. S.]

TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The following are the essential items in the late treaty with Mexico, generally known as the Gadsden Treaty:

Article 1. The Mexican Republic agrees to designate the following as her true limits with the United States for the future: retaining the same dividing line between the two Californias as already defined and established, according to the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the limits between the two republics shall be as follows: Beginning in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, as provided in the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; thence, as defined in the said article, up the middle of that river to the point where the parallel of 31 deg 47 min. north latitude crosses the same; thence due west one hundred miles; thence south to

the parallel of 31 deg. 20 min. north latitude; thence along the said parallel of 31 deg. 20 min. to the 111th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich; thence in a straight line to a point on the Colorado River twenty English miles below the junction of the Gila and Colorado Rivers; thence up the middle of the said river Colorado until it intersects the present line between the United States and Mexico.

For the performance of this portion of the treaty, each of the two governments shall nominate one commissioner, to meet in the city of Paso del Norte, three months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, to survey and mark the dividing line stipulated by this article, where it shall not have already been surveyed and established by the mixed commission, according to the treaty of Guadalupe.

The line established by this commission shall be final, and be considered an integral part, without the necessity of ulterior ratification or approval, and without room for interpretation of any kind by either of the parties contracting.

In consequence, the stipulation in the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe upon the boundary line therein described is no longer of any force, wherein it may conflict with that here established.

Art. 2. The government of Mexico hereby releases the United States from all liability on account of the obligations contained in the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; and the said article and the thirty-third article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation between the United States of America and the United Mexican States concluded at Mexico, on the fifth day of April, 1831, are hereby abrogated.

Art. 3. In consideration of the foregoing stipulations, the government of the United States agrees to pay to the government of Mexico, in the city of New York, the sum of ten millions of dollars, of which seven millions shall be paid immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and the remaining three millions as soon as the boundary line shall be surveyed, marked and established.

Art. 4. The provisions of the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo are hereby abrogated, and the provisions as herein expressed substituted therefor. The vessels and citizens of the United States shall, in all time, have free and uninterrupted passage through the Gulf of California, to and from their possessions situated north of the boundary line of the two countries. It being understood that this passage is to be by navigating the Gulf of California and the river Colorado, and not by land, without the express consent of the Mexican government; and precisely the same provisions, stipulations and restrictions, in all respects, are hereby agreed upon and adopted, and shall be scrupulously observed and enforced by the two contracting governments in reference to the Rio Colorado, so far and for such distance as the middle of that river is made their common boundary line by the first article of this treaty.

The several provisions, stipulations and restrictions contained in the 7th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo shall remain in force only so far as regards the Rio Bravo del Norte, below the initial of the said boundary provided in the first article of this treaty; that is to say, below the intersection of the 31 deg. 47 min. 30 sec. parallel of latitude, with the boundary line established by the late treaty dividing said river from its mouth upwards, according to the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe.

Art. 5. All the provisions of the eighth and ninth, sixteenth and seventeenth articles of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, shall apply to the territory ceded by the Mexican Republic in the first article of the present treaty.

Art. 6. No grants of land within the territory ceded by the first article of this treaty bearing date subsequent to the day—twenty-fifth of September—when the minister and subscriber to this treaty on the part of the United States proposed to the Government of Mexico to terminate the question of boundary, will be considered valid or be recognized by the United States, nor will any grants made previously be respected or be considered as obligatory which have not been located and duly recorded in the archives of Mexico.

Art. 7 reaffirms articles 21 and 22 of the treaty of Guadalupe in reference to any future disagreement between the two nations.

Art. 8. The Mexican Government having on the 5th of February, 1853, authorized the early construction of a plank and railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and, to secure the stable benefits of said transit way to the persons and merchandise of the citizens of Mexico and the United States, it is stipulated that neither government will interpose any obstacle to the transit of persons and merchandise of both nations; and at no time shall higher charges be made on the transit of persons and property of citizens of the United States, than may be made on the persons and property of other foreign nations, nor shall any interest in said transit way, nor in the proceeds thereof, be transferred to any foreign government.

The United States shall have the right to transport across the isthmus, in closed bags, the mails of the United States not intended for distribution along the line of communication; also the effects of the United States government and its citizens, which may be intended for transit, and not for distribution on the isthmus, free of custom-house or other charges by the Mexican government. Neither passports nor letters of security will be required of persons crossing the isthmus and not remaining in the country.

When the construction of the railroad shall be completed, the Mexican government agrees to open a port of entry in addition to the port of Vera Cruz, at or near the terminus of said road on the Gulf of Mexico.

The two governments will enter into arrangements for the prompt transit of troops and munitions of the United States, which that government may have occasion to send from one part of its territory to another, lying on opposite sides of the continent.

The Mexican government having agreed to protect with its whole power the prosecution, preservation and security of the work, the United States may extend its protection as it shall judge wise to it when it may feel sanctioned and warranted by the public or international law.

Art. 9 provides for the exchange of ratifications within six months.

TREATY WITH JAPAN.

In our Almanac for 1854 we gave a historical account of the operation of the Japanese Expedition under Com. Perry. We now have the pleasure of announcing the entire success of Com. Perry in opening commercial and friendly relations between the Empire of Japan and the Republic of the United States. On the 31st of March, 1854, a treaty was signed at Yedo which opens the port of Simodi, near the entrance to the Bay of Yedo, and the port of Hakodadi (near Matsmai) on the Straits of Sangad, to our commerce. The treaty secures assistance to our vessels in case of distress, provides that they shall be furnished with wood, water, coal, provisions, &c., at fixed and reasonable prices; establishes a scale of the value of coin, a standard of weights and measures, and provides for the carrying on of commerce with Japan by the citizens of the United States. The treaty arranges for the residence of American citizens at these ports, and also for the residence of consuls, if, in future, either party should desire it. It also stipulates that Americans residing in or visiting these ports, shall be free to visit the interior to the distance of ten or twelve miles without molestation.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

From the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury we learn that the receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, were as follows:

1st quarter—from customs	$19,718,822	00
from lands	1,489,562	05
miscellaneous	147,994	37
	$21,356,378	42
2d quarter—from customs	$13,587,321	27
from lands	2,223,076	39
miscellaneous	101,963	64
	$15,912,861	30
3d quarter—from customs	$16,896,724	83
from lands	2,012,908	36
miscellaneous	486,091	93
	$19,395,725	12
4th quarter—from customs	$14,020,822	17
from lands	2,745,251	59
miscellaneous	118,666	10
	$16,884,789	86
Making	$73,549,705	20
Balance in the treasury 1st of July, 1853	21,942,892	56
Total sum for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854,	$95,492,598	76

Expenditures for said year were:

Civil list	$4,649,384	98
Foreign intercourse	7,726,677	13
Miscellaneous	13,554,310	33
Interior department	2,609,054	79
War department	11,783,629	48
Navy department	10,768,192	89
Redemption of public debt, interest and premium	24,336,330	66
Total expenditure	$75,354,630	26
Balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1854	$20,137,967	50

The receipts of the first quarter of the fiscal year, ending Sept. 30, 1854, were as follows:

From customs	$18,639,798	45
From lands	2,731,654	12
Miscellaneous	149,850	28
Total	$21,521,302	85

The expenditures for the same first quarter were:

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse	$6,241,749	31
Interior Department	2,175,737	13
War Department	3,867,039	92
Navy Department	2,508,791	09
Redemption of public debt, interest and premium	1,876,613	17
Total expenditures	$16,169,330	62

The receipts of the remaining three quarters of the year are estimated as follows:

From customs	$36,000,000	00
From lands	6,000,000	00
Miscellaneous	500,000	00
Total	$42,500,000	00

The receipts for the first quarter, the estimated receipts for the remaining three quarters, and the balance in the Treasury on the first day of July, 1854, make a total sum of $84,107,967 50 for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855.

The estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters of the year are as follows:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	$15,066,931	13
Deficiency in the Post-Office Department	2,719,464	00
Interior Department	3,133,655	25
War Department	18,628,350	90
Navy Department	11,258,095	71
Interest on the public debt	2,370,093	60
Making	$48,176,590	59
Total estimated expenditures for the year 1855	$64,345,921	21

The expenditures of the first quarter, and the estimated expenditures for the remaining three quarters, are $64,845,921 21, leaving an estimated balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of July, 1855, of $19,762,046 29.

The amount of the public debt outstanding on the 1st of July, 1853, was	$67,340,628	78
And on the 1st day of July, 1854	47,180,506	05
Being a reduction of	$20,160,122	73

increase for the year ending that date, 1,228. The total number of offices on the first of December, 1854, was 28,925. On the 30th June last there were in operation 6,697 mail routes. The number of contractors was 5,167. The length of these routes is estimated at 219,985 miles. The total annual transportation of mails was 63,387,095 miles, costing $4,680,676, and divided as follows, viz: 21,267,603 miles by modes not specified, at $1,092,833, about 5 cents per mile; 20,500,530 miles by coach, at $1,290,095, about 6 cents per mile; 15,433,389 miles by railroad, at $1 758,610, about 11 cents 4 mills per mile; 5,795,[illegible] miles by steamboat, at $489,138, about 8 cents 4 mills per mile. Compared with the services of the year ending 30th June, 1853, there is an increase of 1,494,468 miles of transportation, or about 2 1-2 per cent., and of $134,708 cost, being about 3 per cent. The increase of railroad service is 2,446,[illegible] miles, and the expense $157,281, being 19 per cent in transportation, and not quite 1 per cent. in cost. The increased transportation by modes not specified is 877,157 miles, or about 1 per cent., at a cost of $37,520, or 3 35-100 per cent. The transportation by coaches is less by 439,796 miles, or about 2 per cent., though at an increased cost of $84,137, or 6 88-100 per cent. The steamboat transportation during the past year was reduced [illegible] miles, or 15 3-8 per cent., at a reduced cost of $143,230, or 29 7-10 per cent. There were in service on the 30th June last, 236 route agents, at a compensation of $181,600 per annum; 21 local agents at $15,490 per annum; and 9[illegible] mail messengers, at $92,131 80 per annum; making a total cost of $289,221 80 per annum to be added to the other cost of transportation.

The Auditor reports the expenditure of the Department for the last fiscal year at $8,577,424 12, and the gross revenue, including foreign postages, etc., at $6,955,586 22. This revenue includes the balance against the Department of $138,565 61, resulting from our postal accounts with Great Britain, Prussia and Bremen. One of the results of the great activity and expansion which have prevailed in the general business operations of the country during the past year, is manifest in an extraordinary increase in the Post-Office revenue, amounting to nearly one million of dollars.

Revenue of 1854	$6,955,586 22
Revenue of 1853	5,940,724 70
Difference	$1,014,861 52

Deduct the balance in each year, resulting from our postal accounts with England, etc., viz: in 1854, $94,466 27, and in 1854, $138,928 81, and the total increase in 1854 is $970,399 48, or 18 35-100 per cent. In view of the trivial increase of the postage on printed matter, and of the extraordinary low rates, particularly for newspapers and periodicals, the Postmaster-General recommends that the law be so changed as to omit the clause referred to, leaving the department to fall back upon the act of 1825, under which quarterly payments in advance on newspapers and periodicals have heretofore always been required.

The Postmaster-General states, that the expenditure of the current year, ending June 30, 1855, owing to causes not within the control of the Department, will greatly exceed those of the last year. Among the causes of this increase, Mr. Campbell names the increased compensation of Postmasters, under the act of Congress, passed June 22, 1854, and to another law of Congress, making provision for the postal service in the State of California, and the Territories of Oregon and Washington. The following figures, however, are made. Estimated expenditures for the year 1855, exclusive of payments for foreign postages accruing within the year, $9,841,921 23. The means of the year, Mr. Campbell states, will probably amount to $9,989,944 96. Estimated surplus, June 30, 1855, $148,023 68. Mr. Campbell recommends the passage of a law authorizing the establishment of a system of registration of all valuable letters, at the option of the correspondents—five cents additional postage being charged for registration, and all registered letters to be made up under the special Post bill, and sent under a special enveloip to the Postmasters. A system of checks and accounts is also suggested, in order the more readily to ascertain when valuable letters are missing, and to give an easier clue to mail robberies. The Postmaster compliments the Collins' line of steamers highly, and thinks the original allowance made to it by the Government was too low, but that the present pay is too high. He does not, however, recommend any decided course with reference thereto. He thinks the California mail steamers' service costs too much, and suggests that unless contractors will give weekly service for the present contract price, the Government had better exercise their right and abrogate the contract by a purchase of the company's ships.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy recommends an additional but gradual increase of the Navy; its reorganization, and the enactment of new regulations for the discipline and improvement of seamen. The movements of the various squadrons are reported in detail. The sloop-of-war Albany was last heard from at Aspinwall on the 28th September, when she left for New-York. Painful anxiety is felt touching her fate. The steamer Princeton was sent in search of her several days since. Lieut. Strain and party are complimented for enterprise, and exhibition of powers of endurance and generous devotion to duty in the exploration of the Darien Ship Canal route. The result arrived at is that the proposed Canal is totally impracticable; and this, the Secretary apprehends, settles the question forever. The bombardment of Greytown by the sloop-of-war Cyane is narrated, and indirectly approved. Commodore Perry is highly complimented for his success in Japan. The Secretary does not propose to increase the number of officers nor materially enlarge the squadrons, and thereby largely increase the current expenses, nor have a navy of the immense size and extent of some of the navies of European powers, but to increase the material of our Navy so as at least to approximate to a state of readiness for emergencies, which wise statesmen strive to avoid, but wiser statesmen prepare to meet.

The Secretary renews his recommendations of last year for the reorganization of the Navy; the creation of a retired list for infirm officers; the discharge of the inefficient, and to have promotions regulated by capacity and merit in some degree, instead of by seniority of com-

mission and pay to some extent controlled by seat service. So far as he has authority these views will guide his action, even without legislation. The Secretary is far from recommending the restoration of flogging. The experience of the Navy justifies its abrogation. There is, however, urgent necessity for some substitute, accompanied with a plan of reward as well as punishment—a substitute which would be prompt and sure—in order to restrain the offender and deter the inconsiderate; to reward, equally sure, the generous; to encourage fidelity and promote respectability. It is not the severity, but the certainty and promptness of punishment, which promote discipline. He recommends that the commander of any vessel be authorized by law to order a summary court-martial for the trial of petty officers and those below them; that they have power to punish by dishonorable discharge in any port, or by confinement on reduced rations, and without pay, with extra labor and a denial of shore privileges. It is the Secretary's purpose to immediately adopt, in modified form, the apprentice system, and to encourage the enlistment of American boys from 14 until 21 years of age; to train them first on a receiving-ship, then on cruisers, in practical seamanship. He is clearly of the opinion, also, that the number of men in the service should be increased at least 2,500. The number of the marine corps is deemed entirely too small, and an indefinately stated increase is earnestly recommended. The corps would be improved and elevated in character by adopting some system of appointing officers of military education and training. Prof. Maury's achievements in developing his theory of winds and currents, and his preparation of charts, are noticed most flatteringly. It is estimated that the saving to our commerce by the use of his charts would amount to several millions per annum. Robert L. Stevens's iron war-steamer, shot and shell proof, for harbor defense, is rapidly progressing. The builders will be ready to put on board in about three weeks.

REPORT FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The actual strength of the Army is only 10,745. The whole authorized strength is 14,216. The deficiency is fast decreasing by more rapid enlistments. A statement is given of the changes made in the distribution of the army during last year. The removal from Florida of the remnant of the Seminoles, has received the attention of the Department; but its efforts have not been very successful. The Indian difficulties elsewhere are alluded to. The massacre of Lieut. Grattan and men by the Sioux is narrated, and the fact stated that the army force is quite inadequate to the protection of our frontier and to punish Indian aggressions. Our entire loss in Indian actions during the year is four officers and sixty-three men killed, and four officers and forty-two men wounded. The occurrences on the frontier furnish deplorable proofs of the insufficiency of our military force, and of the absolute necessity for its increase, which was urged by the Secretary last year. Our effective force does not exceed 11,000 men, which is entirely inadequate for the purposes for which we maintain a standing army. Its immediate increase is urged, at a cost sufficient to give some degree of security to the Indian frontiers, for which purpose the regular force is the most efficient, cheap, proper and constitutional means. The increased pay to enlisted men induced the enlistment of 1,065 men in October and September last, against 369 men during the corresponding months last year. The number of recruits required for the service of the ensuing year will, probably, not be less than 6,000. He recommends the use of camels and dromedaries for military purposes again, and asks an appropriation to test their usefulness. An increased pay for officers is urged as an act of justice and necessity. Additional legislation is asked to place the widows and orphans of the officers and soldiers of the Army on an equality with the widows and orphans of the officers and soldiers of the Navy. The necessity of a revision of our military legislation in some important particulars is pointed out, in order to prevent conflicting claims in regard to rank and command which now give rise to much inconvenience and trouble. One great source of difficulty is the double rank recognized by our laws; to remedy this, it is proposed to give effect to brevet rank only when the President may see fit, and forbid the exercise of brevet commissions in the regiment, troop, or company, where officers are mustered. Elaborate suggestions for reorganization of the staff corps are presented, and compared with European systems. It is proposed that there be nine Brigadier Generals, one for each department; one for Quartermaster-General, one for Adjutant-General, and two for Inspectors-General; being an addition of three to those who now, by brevet or otherwise, have rank and command as Brigadier-Generals. Other marked changes in staff appointments, rank and duty, are proposed. Reforms in the organization of regiments are also suggested. The expediency of general promotions by seniority instead of merit is doubted by the Secretary, and the establishment of a retired list again urged. Professorships of Ethics and of English studies at the Military Academy are recommended.

REPORT OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

The whole number of pensioners, June 30, 1853, was 11,867. Annual amount payable to them, $1,070,079. Same, June 30, 1854, 14,065, and annual amount payable to them, $1,172,651 63. Number of Revolutionary soldiers on the roll, June 30, 1853, 1,395; number of Revolutionary soldiers on the roll, June 30, 1854, 1,069. There have been taken from the rolls of the Army Pensioners during the year ending June 30, 1854, by death, 643; by transfer to the Treasury Department as unclaimed pensions, 883—total 1,526. Of the Navy Pensioners for the year ending Sept. 30, 1854, 24 are reported dead, and 38 transferred to the Treasury Department as unclaimed pensions. Of those transferred to the Treasury Department, but few are again restored to the roll.

REPORT OF THE PATENT OFFICE.

According to the Report of the Commissioner of Patents, the arrearages in business in that office have been well pushed forward by in-

creasing the number of examiners. Since the 1st of January 1,600 patents have been issued, and the whole number for the year will reach 1,200, or double that of 1853. The principal recommendations of Mr. Mason are that the examining force be permanently augmented, that better provision be made for taking testimony in cases of appeal, and a new rate of fees established.

REPORT ON COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

From this report it appears that there have been built within the present year 264 ships and barks, 69 brigs, 485 smaller vessels, and 121 steamboats, registering an aggregate of over 340,000 tons. There were built in the New-York district, 40 ships and barks, 7 brigs, 185 smaller vessels, and 36 steamboats—63,496 tons. The total registered tonnage of the United States, on the 30th of June, was 5,661,416; of which 2,319 was employed in foreign trade; 2,622,-[illegible] in coasting; 146,965 in cod-fishing; 181,901 in whaling, and 677,613 in steam navigation.

AGRICULTURAL.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

It is a fact that during the late drouth, which was the most serious ever experienced in America, upon all deeply plowed land crops suffered most. On all subsoil-plowed land they suffered very little. Upon land underdrained, subsoiled, deep plowed, and frequently stirred upon the surface, the growing plants kept as green and vigorous as in a wet season.

It is a fact, then, that all clay lands, or lands with a stiff subsoil, would be vastly improved by deep surface plowing, subsoil plowing, and underdraining, in drouth as well as wet seasons.

It is a fact that one of the most neglected agricultural improvements in this country is irrigation. If all the running streams that might easily be used for that purpose were turned upon the cultivated fields, to add moisture and fertility to the soil, it would increase the products of this country at least five hundred millions of dollars annually.

The actual *bona-fide* loss to farmers from the drouth of 1854, by lessening the products of the soil, is more than two hundred millions of dollars, besides the loss of property destroyed by fire.

The corn crop of 1849, according to the census report, was in

Ohio	50,078,695	bushels.
Indiana	52,964,863	"
Illinois	57,646,984	"
Kentucky	58,672,591	"
Tennessee	52,276,223	"
Aggregate	280,636,856	"

Now, 20 per cent. on this amount is *fifty-six millions of bushels*, for the loss in these five States. In our opinion, the real loss was more than double, as none of the estimates make the loss per acre less than one third, while the number of acres planted is certainly one third more than it was in that year. If the failure of the corn crop be as large as we suppose, there will be a reduction of 1,000,000 in the number of fatted hogs in the United States, and of cattle in proportion. The number of hogs fatted in the West, according to the Cincinnati *Price Current*, is nearly or quite 2,500,000. In the United States, 3,000,000, at least.

One effect of this reduction will be, that there will be little or no export. There can not be any considerable export without at once raising the price beyond what meat can be exported at profitably.

The number of cattle and hogs brought to market depends so much on the corn crop, that the diminution of the crop by a partial failure is likely to produce very important results on the trade in domestic produce.

Though the scarcity of corn may not raise the price of pork correspondingly with the increased price of the grain, it will lessen the quantity sent to market.

As the manufacture of whisky never ceases, the consumption of corn will go on, increasing the price of food, without producing one single corresponding benefit to the laborer.

Hundreds, yes, thousands of farmers, have suffered great loss for the want of water, for family use and for stock, because wells, springs, brooks, and ponds have dried up; all of which could have been avoided.

Do you wish to know how?

By building capacious cisterns. From two to three feet in depth of water falls in rain and snow all over the surface of the earth in the course of a year. From your roofs you can always fill cisterns if you have them, and there lay up a storehouse of water for a dry time.

It is estimated that a barn thirty by forty feet supplies annually from its roof 864 barrels, br enough for more than two barrels a day for every day in the year. Many farmers have in all five times this amount of roof, or enough for twelve barrels a day yearly. If, however, this water was collected, and kept for the dry season only, twenty or thirty barrels daily might then be used.

A cistern 10 feet diameter, 9 feet deep, will hold 168 barrels. That is a very good size to make barn cisterns. If you want more capacity, make two. A cistern 5 feet diameter will hold 5 2-3 barrels to each foot in depth. One 6 feet diameter 6 3-4 nearly of barrels to each foot. And 7 feet diameter 9 1-8 barrels per foot; 8 feet nearly 12 barrels; 9 feet 15 1-8 barrels; 10 feet 18 2-3 barrels per foot.

How to *build* a cistern. Dig your hole about four inches larger than the determined size. If the earth is compact, you need no brick-work. If it is loose, allow a foot increase of excavation for the wall. When you are ready, mix water lime with twice its bulk of coarse, clean sand, and plaster two or three coats over bottom and sides. Use the mortar as fast as mixed. Finish the top from eighteen inches below the surface with a double row of bricks as "headers," to support a four-inch plank covering, and over that earth, to prevent freezing. Every such cistern is worth its cost every year.

It is a fact that all domestic animals can be improved in size and value. One hundred and fifty years ago, the average weight of cattle at the Smithfield Market was not over 370 pounds.

and that of sheep 28 pounds. Now, the average weight of the former is over 800 pounds, and of the latter 80 pounds.

The average weight of cattle, properly termed beeves, in the New-York market, is about 700 pounds, and sheep 50 pounds.

The average live weight of the heaviest drove of beeves of 100 in number ever brought to this market was 2,067 pounds, weighed from dry feeding, in Illinois, last spring.

The mode of selling cattle in New-York is at so much per pound for the estimated weight of meat contained in the four quarters. The estimation is made upon the live weight of cattle as follows:

A drover in buying a lot of grass-fed, common stock in Illinois should never calculate to get an estimate of over one half here of the live weight there. That is, if the drove average 12 cwt. they will make 6 cwt. of meat each.

Medium beeves may be estimated at 54 or 55 pounds per cwt. Good beeves at 56 or 57 pounds. Extra good, large, and fat, from 58 to 62 pounds per cwt.

In the Boston market, the weight is generally estimated upon "five quarters," that is, the product of meat, fat, and skin. There the cattle are generally weighed, and the product estimated upon an average, 64 pounds per cwt.

In New-York not one bullock in ten thousand goes upon the scales to determine his price to the butcher.

It is a fact that cattle of a large breed or variety are the most profitable to the grazier who feeds for beef. It is doubtful whether that rule will hold good with poultry. Dorking fowls are medium size, and a much esteemed variety. They have five toes.

WHEAT in California has been grown at the rate of sixty-six and two thirds bushels, of 60 pounds, per acre. That is more than three times the average of the Atlantic States, and higher than we have ever known grown upon the best wheat fields of the old States, or fertile lands of the Western praries.

TIMBER should be cut while the tree is in its most rapid season of growth, and near the close of the growing season, when the terminal bud of each limb is fully formed. Saw logs cut in winter always decay on the outside more or less if left over, while summer cut logs keep sound for years. Hickory cut in winter soon suffers with "powder-post." If cut in August it will keep for ever.

POSTS should always be set top end down. They will last twice as long. Put six inches of broken stone in the bottom of the hole.

LOCUST trees make most valuable timber, and grow quick and easy from the seed, if it is scalded with boiling water, or still better, lye, and then planted as you would beets or onions, and the plants are about as sure as those vegetables to live when transplanted.

SALT applied at the rate of four quarts to a ton of hay will aid materially in its preservation, and make it more nutritious and wholesome for stock, and is just about the amount usually fed by a good farmer to an ox while eating that quantity of hay.

COMPOSITION ROOFS are cheaper than tin, better than shingles, are perfectly tight, and almost fire-proof against sparks, when made as follows:

Sheet the roof with close boarding up and down. Cover this with felting paper, laying the sheets to break joints, with one third exposed, just as you would courses of shingles. Fasten the courses to the boards by nailing thin strips of lath, and also upon the eaves, sides, and all exposed edges. The whole is now covered by the "composition," which we believe is just such as caulkers use, that is, boiling pitch. It saturates the paper and sticks the sheets all together and to the boards. As fast as one man puts on pitch enough, another must cover it with clean gravel, dried by heating in a very hot sun, or an iron pan over the fire. Make a complete gravel surface in the hot pitch, and your roof will be very tight and durable.

KING BIRDS.—It is a fact that they do eat bees. That is settled. And it is almost indisputably settled that the birds never touch a working bee. They pick out the drones and destroy them, as all *drones* should be. These are beautiful birds, and should never be destroyed, because they are both ornamental and useful to the farmstead.

WHEAT sown in drills will yield ten per cent. more than broadcast sowing, and it requires one fourth less seed. That wheat seed will produce chess, is just about as clear as that the earth is globular, notwithstanding *science* told Galileo "it can not be so." It says the same of chess.

MUCK.—Many farms contain mines of gold in their deposits of swamp muck—the sweepings and scrapings of ages washed down and buried in some valley. To extract the gold, it must be dug in a dry time, and carted up to the high land fields, and converted into grains of wheat, rye, oats, corn, barley, and thence, by an easy transmutation, into grains of gold.

Before using muck, it should be mixed with alkaline substances, such as ashes, lime, soda, etc., to neutralize the acid, which is the antiseptic that has preserved the vegetable fibres of its composition almost as unchanged as though they had been mineral instead of vegetable substances.

Perhaps the best way to correct this acidity and decompose the muck is the following:

Take a tub or barrel of water and set a basket of salt in it, so that the water just comes up to wet the bottom of the salt, and let it dissolve as long as it will. When it will take no more, the water is saturated. Use that to slake lime, and use that lime in the formation of your muck pile, at the rate of a bushel to a cart load, and the muck will soon become as fine as loamy earth, and may be used as a top dressing for grass or grain, or, better still, be mixed with manure to form a compost. It should always be used in stables to absorb all the urine, and keep the place as free from offensive smell as a clean house.

MANURE should never be hauled to the field and dropped in little piles to await the time when it is wanted—often from fall till spring. It loses half its value. Manure should never be exposed to the weather; and we think it should never be kept in a cellar under the barn, unless it is absolutely perfectly disinfected by the use of muck, charcoal, peat, plaster, copperas, or something else.

In the farm yard, manure should be stacked every day, and made to shed rain, or piled under a roof. It is nonsense to talk of making manure by letting cattle tramp clean straw in the mud. The straw is worth more clean than dirty. The chemistry of the dung heap ought to be taught

every country school. It is not "a dirty subject."

WHAT IS DIRT? The grain, meat, fruit you eat is dirt. You sit in the dirt and sleep in the dirt. The white linen table cloth before you is dirt. The beautiful clean porcelain plate, upon which you place your food, was dug out of a clay-bank last week. That bright steel blade, with which you are now lifting the salt out of that sugar cup, if left in contact with that salt a little while—a very short fraction of eternity—would turn to dirt—very dirty dirt. Even the crystal when reduced to powder and mixed with water, and change into the potato you are eating. The crystal is dirt—nothing but dirt, what are you yourself? Dust thou art. You need not be ashamed to talk about yourself or your fellow—what you are or he will be, in the course of nature's eternal changes—for by her immutable laws we are but dirt purified from its most offensive particles for a little season, and shall return again to our original condition.

APPLES intended for winter keeping should not be shaken or beaten from the trees, nor suffered to remain until ripe enough to fall of their own propensity. Just before the time when apples would be liable to freeze upon the trees, they should be picked by hand, as carefully as though they were eggs, and handled so as hardly to dull the bloom upon the surface. They should never be packed in barrels under the trees, but taken under shelter, and piled upon and covered with clean straw, to undergo the sweating which they will do wherever they are placed. The longer they can lie unharmed by frost in this pile, the better will they keep, after being packed for sale, or in bins, in a dry, clean, cool cellar for winter use. If they are to be barreled for sale, make three sorts, and mark the barrels No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and be very careful that not a single one of No. 3 gets into a No. 1 barrel. Never handle your apples on a wet day. Pick them dry, and pack them dry, and keep them dry.

VESSELS OF WAR OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

The officers marked thus (*) have the rank of *Commanders*; thus (†) *Lieutenants*; the rest are *Captains*.

Name and Rate.	Guns.	Where and when built.	Commanded by	Where stationed.
Ships of the Line, 11.				
Pennsylvania	120	Philadelphia.....1837	*John Manning	Receiving Ship, Norfolk.
[illegible]	80	Washington.....1819	In ordinary	Norfolk.
[illegible]	84	New-York.....1820	*Andrew K. Long	Receiving Ship, Boston.
North Carolina	84	Philadelphia.....1820	*Elisha Peck	" " N. York.
[illegible]	84	Norfolk, Va.....1820	In ordinary	Norfolk.
[illegible]	84			On stocks, Portsmouth.
[illegible]	84	Boston.....1848	In ordinary	Boston.
[illegible]	84			On stocks, Boston.
New York	84			" Norfolk.
New Orleans	84			" Sac. Harbor.
Frigates, 13.				
[illegible]	56	Boston.....1814	Josiah Tatnall	Pacific Ocean.
United States	50	Philadelphia.....1797	In ordinary	Norfolk.
[illegible]	50	Boston.....1797	*John Rudd	Coast of Africa.
[illegible]	50	Washington.....1821	In ordinary	Norfolk.
[illegible]	50	" 1825	In ordinary	New-York.
[illegible]	50	" 1836	*Stephen B. Wilson	Home Squadron.
[illegible]	50	Portsmouth.....1841	In ordinary	New-York.
[illegible]land	50	Boston.....1842	*A. A. Harwood	Mediterranean.
[illegible]	50	New-York.....1842	*Samuel Mercer	Coast of Brazil.
[illegible]	50	Philadelphia.....1843	In ordinary	Norfolk.
[illegible]	50			On stocks, Portsmouth.
[illegible]	50			" New-York.
[illegible]merce	50	Norfolk.....1847	*W. W. Hunter	Pacific Ocean.
Sloops of War, 20.				
[illegible]	22	Norfolk.....1854	In ordinary	Norfolk.
[illegible]	22	Captured 1812, rebuilt 1836	Joel Abbot	East Indies.
[illegible]	20	Portsmouth.....1842	In ordinary	Boston.
[illegible]Adams	20	Charleston, S. C.‡.....1799	*Edw. B. Boutwell	Pacific Ocean.
[illegible]	20	New-York.....1826	†Henry Rolando	North Pacific Expedition.
[illegible]	20	Boston.....1827	*T. D. Shaw	Home Squadron.
[illegible]	2	Philadelphia.....1828	*John Pope	East Indies.
[illegible]	20	Washington.....1828	*Henry W. Morris	Mediterranean.
[illegible]	20	Boston.....1837	In ordinary	Boston.
[illegible]	20	New-York.....1837	*C. C. Turner	Mediterranean.
[illegible]mouth	22	Portsmouth.....1843	*T. A. Dornin	Pacific Ocean.
[illegible]ough	22	Boston.....1843	*John Kelly	East Indies.
[illegible]	22	Washington.....1844	*T. Bailey	Pacific Ocean.
[illegible]	22	Norfolk.....1844	In ordinary	Philadelphia.
[illegible]	22	New York.....1846	*James T. Gerry	Home Squadron.
[illegible]town	22	Philadelphia.....1846	*Wm. F. Lynch	Coast of Brazil.
[illegible]	16	New York.....1839	*Isaac S. Sterett	Pacific Ocean.
[illegible]	16	Portsmouth.....1839		Naval School Ship.
[illegible]	16	Boston.....1839	*Hugh Y. Purviance	Coast of Africa.
[illegible]	16	Philadelphia.....1839	*William C. Whittle	Coast of Africa.

‡ Rebuilt at Norfolk, in 1831.

Name and Rate.	Guns.	Where and when built.	Commanded by	Where stationed.
Brigs, 4.				
Dolphin	4	New-York.....1836	In ordinary	Norfolk.
Porpoise	4	Boston.....1836	†A. B. Davis	North Pacific Expedition.
Bainbridge	6	Boston.....1842	†C. G. Hunter	Coast of Brazil.
Perry	6	Norfolk.....1843	In ordinary	Norfolk.
Schooner, 1.				
Fenimore Cooper	3	Purchased.....1853	†H. K. Stevens	North Pacific Expedition.
Steam Frigates,§ 6.				
Franklin	51		Rebuilding	Portsmouth.
Mississippi	10	Philadelphia.....1841	*S. S. Lee	East Indies.
Susquehanna	9	Philadelphia.....1850	*F. Buchanan	East Indies.
Powhatan	9	Norfolk.....1850	Wm. J. McCluney	East Indies.
Saranac	6	Portsmouth.....1848	John C. Long	Mediterranean.
San Jacinto	6	New-York.....1850	C. K. Stribling	Baltic.
Steamers, 1st Class, 4.				
Princeton	10	New-York.....1843 Boston, rebuilt.....1851	*H. Eagle	Home Squadron.
Fulton	5	New-York.....1837	†John K. Mitchell	Home Squadron.
Michigan	1	Erie, Pa.....1843	*J. S. Nicholas	Lakes.
Alleghany	10	Pittsburgh, Pa.....1846	In ordinary	Washington.
Less than 1st Class, 5.				
Vixen		Purchased.....1846	In ordinary	New-York.
Water-Witch	2	Washington.....1845	†Thomas J. Page	River La Plata.
Massachusetts		Transferred from W. D.	†R. W. Mead	Pacific Ocean.
Engineer		Purchased.....1846	Tender	Norfolk.
John Hancock	2	Boston.....1850	†John Rogers	North Pacific Expedition.
Storeships, 7.				
Warren		Boston.....1826	†D. McDougal	San Francisco.
Relief	6	Philadelphia.....1836	†S. C. Rowan	Brazil.
Lexington	6	New-York.....1825	†Jno. J. Glasson	East Indies.
Southampton	4	Norfolk.....1843	†J. J. Boyle	East Indies.
Supply	4	Purchased.....1846	†Arthur Sinclair	East Indies.
Fredonia	4	Purchased.....1846	†T. D. Johnston	Valparaiso.
John P. Kennedy		Purchased.....1853	†N. Collins	North Pacific Expedition.
Permanent Rec'g Vess. 2.				
Ontario	18	Baltimore.....1813	*Robert G. Robb	Baltimore.
Union (*Steamer*)	4	Norfolk.....1842	*Frederick Engle	Philadelphia.

§ Under the act of the late session of Congress, authorizing the construction of six steam frigates, they are building as follows:—the Merrimack at Boston; the Niagara at New York; the Wabash at Philadelphia; the Minnesota at Washington; the Roanoke and the Colorado at Norfolk; each to carry 50 guns.

STATES AND TERRITORIES—38.

Alabama—Formed out of territory ceded to the U. S. by S. C. and Ga. Admitted into the Union Dec. 14, 1819.

Arkansas—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by France. Admitted June 15, 1836.

California—Formed of territory ceded by Mexico. Admitted September 9, 1850.

Carolina, North—One of the original thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. Nov. 21, 1789.

Carolina, South—One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. May 23, 1788.

Connecticut—One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. Jan. 9, 1788.

Delaware—One of the thirteen original States. Ratified the Const. of the U. S. Dec. 7, 1787.

Florida—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by Spain. Admitted March 3, 1845.

Georgia—One of the original thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. Jan. 2, 1788.

Illinois—Formed out of territory ceded to the U. S. by Virginia. Admitted Dec. 3, 1818.

Indiana—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by Virginia. Admitted Dec. 11, 1816.

Iowa—Formed from part of the territory of Wisconsin. Admitted Dec. 28, 1846.

Kentucky—From Va. Admitted June 1, 1792.

Kansas—Part of Louisiana cession by France. Organized as a territory July, 1854.

Louisiana—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by France. Admitted April 8, 1812.

Maine—From Mass. Admitted March 15, 1820.

Maryland—One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. April 28, 1788.

Massachusetts—One of the original thirteen. Ratified the Constitution Feb. 6, 1788.

Michigan—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by Virginia. Admitted Jan. 26, 1837.

Minnesota Ter.—Ter. Gov. established in 1849.

Mississippi—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by Georgia. Admitted Dec. 10th, 1817.

Missouri—Formed from territory ceded to the U. S. by France. Admitted August 10, 1821.

Nebraska—Part of Louisiana cession by France. Organized as a territory July, 1854.

New-Hampshire—One of the thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. June 21, 1788.

New-Mexico Territory—From Ter. ceded by Mexico and Texas. Ter. Gov. estab. 1850.

New-York—One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. July 25, 1788.

New-Jersey—One of the old thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. Dec. 18, 1787.

Ohio—Formed out of territory ceded to the U. S. by Va. Admitted November 29, 1802.

Oregon Territory—Territorial Gov. established August 14, 1848.

Pennsylvania—One of the thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. Dec. 12, 1787.

Rhode-Island—One of the thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. May 29, 1790.

Tennessee—Formed of territory ceded to the U. S. by N. C. Admitted June 1, 1796.

Texas—Ind. Republic. Admitted Dec. 29, 1845.

Utah Territory—Ter. gov. estab. Sep. 9, 1850.

Virginia—One of the original thirteen. Ratified the Constitution of the U. S. June 26, 1788.

Vermont—From New-York. Admitted, 1791.

Wisconsin—Formed from part of the territory of Michigan. Admitted May 29, 1848.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

	Governor, 1854.			President, 1852.			
	Rep.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	F.S.
	Morrill.	Cary.	Reed.	Parris.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Androscoggin	2258	170	651	1593.	(New County.)		
Aroostook	325	447	579	561.	724	787	80
Cumberland	5780	673	1247	3121	4471	6504	1352
Franklin	1998	193	351	930	997	1310	596
Hancock	3052	9	317	1121	1809	2619	214
Kennebec	4617	498	1655	1357	1489	2703	951
Lincoln	2731	212	2175	1936	2224	5168	963
Oxford	3122	186	432	3045	1560	4019	69
Penobscot	5304	156	1619	3521	3132	4513	1015
Piscataquis	1248	13	327	953	693	851	381
Sagadahock	2258	68	521	546..	(New County.)		
Somerset	2624	50	1671	1931	2394	2019	457
Waldo	3376	104	708	2156	1379	3126	757
Washington	2174	99	691	2176	2278	2690	211
York	4535	516	1068	3426	3393	5270	726
Total	44852	3424	14017	28396	32543	41609	8030

LEGISLATURE.—Large Republican majority.

CONGRESS.

Dists.

I. John M. Wood, *r* 9227
Sam'l Wells, *d*...6196
Maj. for Wood, 3031.

II. John J. Perry, *r* 10007
Wm. Kimball, *d* 7313
Maj. for Perry, 2694.

III. Joh'n Knowlton, *r* 5995
J. G. Dickerson, *d* 4072
E. W. Farley, *w*...3587
Plu. for Knowlton, 1923

IV. S. P. Benson, *r* 11610
George Rogers, *d* 3467
Maj. for Benson, 8143.

V. Is'l Washburn, *r* 10224
Sam'l H. Blake, *d* 6010
Maj. for Washburn, 4214.

VI. J. A. Milliken, *r* 4307
T. J. D. Fuller, *d* 4713
N. Smith, Jr., *w* 2099
Plu. for Fuller, 406.

VERMONT.

	Governor.			President.		
	Whig.	Dem.	F.S.	Whig.	Dem.	F.S.
	Royce.	Clark.	Brainerd, &c	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Addison	2359	478	59	2041	378	612
Bennington	1558	1323	19	1388	1150	181
Caledonia	1920	1631	146	1673	1480	487
Chittenden	2593	789	19	1572	803	908
Essex	458	353	7	467	382	16
Franklin	2207	1294	23	1675	1211	526
Grand Isle	590	334	4	459	186	31
Lamoille	1270	635	19	393	462	689
Orange	2426	2114	203	1799	1555	752
Orleans	1489	920	21	1199	859	305
Rutland	3636	1010	89	2758	968	773
Washington	2183	1738	166	1492	1231	1215
Windham	2752	827	101	2053	881	986
Windsor	3909	1638	176	3398	1528	1105
Total	27926	15084	1052	22173	13044	8621

Maj. for Royce, 11,790; do. for Scott, 508.
LEGISLATURE largely Whig and Free Dem.

CONGRESS.

Dists.

I. Jas. Meacham, *w*. 8,626; S. W. Jewett, *d*...3,464; S. P. Jewett, &c.. 174. Maj. for Meacham, 4,988.

II. Justin Morrill, *w*. 8,380; J. W. D. Parker, *d* 5,848; O. L. Shafter, &c. 2,473. Maj. for Morrill, 59.

III. Alvah Sabin, *w*...7,832; W. Heywood, *d*... 3,608; Scattering..... 33. Maj. for Sabin, 4,221.

RHODE ISLAND.

	Governor, 1854.			President, 1852.		
	Whig.	Dem.	L.Law.	Whig.	Dem.	F.S.
	Hoppin.	Dimond.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.	
Bristol	638	332	..	628	367	2
Kent	833	664	....	839	718	83
Newport	1454	834	....	1249	1005	18
Providence	4862	4093	....	3888	5520	451
Washington	1325	561	....	1022	1066	80
Total	9112	6484	....	7626	8735	644

Maj. for Hoppin, 2,628; do. for Pierce, 465.
Whig majority in the Legislature.

MASSACHUSETTS.

	Governor, 1854.			President, 1852.			
Counties.	Whig.	K N	F S.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem.	F.S.
	Washb'n	Gard'r	Wilson.	Bacon.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Barnstable	632	1964	147	353	1379	892	473
Berkshire	1148	3998	176	1572	3579	2973	631
Bristol	1149	6144	535	1022	8827	3257	2091
Dukes	64	273	3	55	250	225	48
Essex	3238	11523	987	1136	6539	4576	3485
Franklin	1147	2135	265	825	2552	1726	1218
Hampshire	1566	2925	366	429	2340	1425	1243
Hampden	1012	2931	44	1018	3445	3158	757
Middlesex	5430	14155	921	2228	8740	8825	4231
Nantucket	200	234	3	90	329	189	189
Norfolk	1976	7360	458	621	3589	5454	2479
Plymouth	1400	5251	534	454	2993	2690	2440
Suffolk	4346	8884	470	1312	4588	5413	1060
Worcester	3322	12114	1573	2397	7284	9066	7138
Total	27279	81503	6488	13712	52783	44569	28023

Maj. for Gardner, 54,224; Scott over Pierce, 8,114
LEGISLATURE.—Nearly all Know Nothings.

CONGRESS.

Dists.

I. Robt. B. Hall, *k*..5335
Thos. D. Eliot, *w*..2238
A. H. Howland, &c 854

II. Jas. Buffinton, *k*..8064
Sam'l L. Crocker 1914
C. R. Vickery, &c. 1856

III. W. S. Damrell, *k* 8668
N. F. Safford, *rc*..1933
All others.....1047

IV. L. B. Comins, *k*..4972
S. H. Walley, *w*..2770
L. R. Spinner, &c 926

V. A. Burlingame, *k* 5967
Wm. Appleton, *w* 3109
Wm. Parmenter, &c 620

VI. Timothy Davis, *k* 7428
C. W. Upham, *w*..3231
Nath. J. Lord, &c 716

VII. N. P. Banks, Jr., *k* 8928
Luther V. Bell, *w* 2981
B. Buckman, &c.. 785

VIII. G. L. Knapp, *k* 5232
T. Wentworth, *w* 2614
D. Needham, &c.. 470

IX. Alex. De Witt, *k*. 8795
Isaac Davis, *d*....1526
Ira M. Barton, &c 1105

X. Henry Morris, *k*..7723
E. Dickinson, *w*. 2757
S. C. Bemis, &c..1473

XI. Mark Trafton, *k* 6650
J. Z. Goodrich, *w* 3998
W. Griswold, &c. 2573

CONNECTICUT.

	Governor, 1854.		President, 1852.		
	Whig.	Dem.	Temp.	Whig.	Dem.	F.S.
Counties.	Dutton.	Ingham.	Chap'n.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale
Fairfield	3120	3891	1717	4814	5155	167
Hartford	4207	6104	1577	6320	6639	461
Litchfield	2873	3648	992	5946	4082	413
Middlesex	1461	2561	501	2065	2734	238
New Haven	3812	5136	2540	6045	6097	424
New-London	1819	3135	1906	3361	4679	637
Tolland	779	1758	921	1703	2015	202
Windham	1394	2295	518	2095	2418	618
Total	19465	28528	10572	30369	33249	3160

LEGISLATURE.—Anti Nebraska and Temperance majority.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

	Governor, 1854.			President, 1852.		
	Whig.	Dem.	F. S.	Whig.	Dem.	F. S.
Counties.	Bell.	Baker.	Perkins.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Belknap	1023	1900	522	737	1837	262
Carroll	736	2352	782	491	1825	350
Cheshire	1884	2174	1039	2063	2264	698
Coos	339	1330	383	376	1491	167
Grafton	2066	4232	1331	2043	4286	771
Hillsboro'	3156	4638	2516	2985	4855	1447
Merrimac	1703	4550	1551	1627	4628	1081
Rockingham	3019	4415	1545	2596	4512	1071
Stafford	2167	2190	773	2003	2250	498
Sullivan	914	1917	838	1316	2059	430
Total	16888	29788	11080	16147	29997	6695

Scatt., 72. Maj. for Baker, 1,748; do. for Pierce, 7155.
LEGISLATURE Democratic.

r. Republican; *d.* Democrat; *w.* Whig; *k.* Know-Nothing.

NEW-YORK.

Counties.	Governor. 1854. Fusion. Clark.	Soft. Seym'r.	Hard. Brou'n.	K. N. Pillman.	Lieut. Governor. Fusion. Raym'd.	Soft. Ludlow.	Hard. Ford.	K. N. Scroggs.	President, 1852. Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	F. D. Hale.
Albany	3993	5428	889	4775	4630	4125	1835	4397	7246	8363	45
Allegany	2498	1729	244	2620	1896	1681	248	2623	3670	4009	67
Broome	2434	731	1370	1170	2314	364	1711	1224	2674	3064	347
Cattaraugus	1815	1002	244	3213	1709	955	261	3230	3087	3493	561
Cayuga	3807	2303	325	2459	3910	1976	373	2513	4838	4550	9[illegible]
Chautauque	2709	1341	377	4519	2207	1251	392	4531	5612	3703	114
Chemung	1067	1467	98	1613	1047	1432	132	1632	2326	3189	[illegible]
Chenango	3632	1910	1050	891	3824	1177	1613	814	3880	4481	3[illegible]
Columbia	2444	2381	994	1582	2881	1719	1281	1523	4142	4455	7
Cortland	2401	1627	327	88	2589	1277	482	58	2328	2064	655
Clinton	1857	1440	373	597	1891	1324	400	596	2286	2812	215
Delaware	2772	2828	326	558	2407	2550	351	542	3289	4052	329
Dutchess	3411	3150	724	1849	3688	2430	1153	1824	5495	5600	32
Erie	2119	5252	442	7712	2596	4633	717	7491	8023	7033	510
Essex	2084	1063	308	493	2119	862	411	521	2756	1973	174
Franklin	1557	1481	244	179	1521	1528	255	156	1747	2074	130
Fulton	1893	1378	231	442	1853	1347	260	391	2171	2070	115
Genesee	1571	695	453	2360	1562	642	493	2367	3358	2166	313
Greene	1385	1707	272	1760	1398	1659	271	1817	2803	3242	16
Hamilton	119	248	94	0	128	245	91	0	126	342	0
Herkimer	2615	3113	142	571	2589	3077	157	566	2679	4220	553
Jefferson	4051	3758	574	1796	3970	3472	656	1789	5656	6279	73
Kings	5287	8605	1460	6893	5413	7798	2038	6897	8487	10621	6[illegible]
Lewis	1549	1587	131	151	1458	1473	158	151	1727	2535	30[illegible]
Livingston	1959	1126	464	2672	2119	926	527	2636	4096	3055	308
Montgomery	2255	2052	631	475	2628	1724	639	395	2995	3373	40
Morrison	3433	3123	457	277	2719	2089	1099	282	3379	3435	1584
Monroe	4044	3332	952	3516	4200	2938	1162	3523	7467	6314	775
New York City	12233	26780	4766	16588	12595	20259	10100	16404	23115	34226	20[illegible]
Niagara	2346	1118	570	1882	2283	892	694	1909	3413	2862	1059
Oneida	4740	4558	480	3064	4843	4183	580	3145	6697	6445	1701
Ontario	2431	1280	383	3118	2482	952	689	3080	4402	3347	547
Orange	2775	2187	1343	1790	2993	1347	1932	1771	4221	5171	1[illegible]
Oneida	7521	7870	621	1068	7884	6476	1332	983	7831	8636	1033
Oswego	4882	3475	475	1335	4005	3020	604	1397	4375	4973	2148
Orleans	1533	626	276	1985	1527	575	290	2005	2586	2267	605
Otsego	3699	5061	611	652	3787	4160	650	626	4454	5486	643
Putnam	554	617	33	638	528	291	415	611	826	1521	0
Queens	1375	1676	449	1294	1497	653	1286	1297	2208	2899	12
Rensselaer	5741	3804	480	3677	3762	3573	663	3035	6185	6563	218
Richmond	585	775	140	566	606	701	246	494	1147	1324	20
Rockland	565	561	278	789	581	484	320	801	733	1785	0
St. Lawrence	4402	3071	286	947	2926	2986	310	869	4570	5583	1389
Saratoga	3227	2395	733	1733	3333	1477	1485	1758	4498	4291	71
Schenectady	1222	753	525	525	1290	384	891	503	1654	1900	0
Schoyler	1582	1367	110	401	1677	1252	166	382	New County.		
Seneca	1307	1428	235	2080	1143	1333	370	2144	1917	3306	0
Steuben	1143	1201	220	1493	1162	1091	274	1501	2213	2511	200
Suffolk	1833	1712	1481	1158	2125	882	2180	1032	2958	3846	18
Sullivan	1061	1028	797	836	1083	738	1042	874	2054	2681	41
Tioga	2082	2478	450	5001	2038	2418	477	5015	5236	6880	345
Tompkins	1622	1626	202	1019	1703	1404	226	1057	2234	2815	197
Ulster	2947	1482	461	1406	2131	1000	914	1411	3410	3472	862
Warren	2851	2733	505	2472	2934	2516	653	2146	5153	5916	26
Washington	3199	1272	415	2025	2983	1150	485	1872	4230	3174	451
Wayne	685	425	513	1408	690	361	613	1400	1174	1713	119
Westchester	3067	2084	435	1516	3115	1824	512	1477	4033	4050	941
Wyoming	2100	1242	546	981	2208	1084	613	938	3005	2471	727
Westchester	2340	2868	514	3413	2253	1757	1494	3367	4033	5279	55
Yates	1643	1055	281	711	1723	926	372	681	1974	2153	321
Total	156,804	156,495	33,850	122,282	157,166	128,833	52,074	121,037	234,882	262,083	25,329

Clark over Seymour, 309; Raymond over Ludlow, 28,333; Pierce over Scott, 27,201.

Canal Commissioner.

Fitzhugh, *W.*.....161,006; Clark, *S.*.....125,210; Burnham, *H.*.....113,968; Williams, *K. N.*.....58,244.

Prison Inspector.

Bowne, *W.*.....153,947; Andrews, *S.*..124,735; Vernam, *H.*.....41,978; Sanders, *K. N.*.....120,747.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Whigs, 22; Hards, 7; Softs, 3.

Assembly—Whigs of all sorts, 82; Softs of all grades, 26; Hards, 16; Maine Law Independents, 3; Vacancy, 1. Total, 128. Know Nothings are sprinkled miscellaneously among Whigs, Hards and Softs; and exactly how many there are of these gentry in the Assembly Nobody Knows.

NEW-YORK.

CONGRESS.

I.	*Veil.*	Valk†	ALLEN.
*Kings	877	33	450
Queens	976	1568	1309
Richmond	290	192	661
Suffolk	533	1960	358
Total	2676	3753	2778

Lord, Soft, 2227; Disoway, Temp. 1902. Plurality for Valk, 975.

II.	*Stranahan.*	TAYLOR.	Jack.
Brooklyn	7927	7623	20

Maj. for Stranahan, 284.

III.	*Pelton.*†	CLINTON.	Miner.
N.Y. Wd. 1.	382	331	59
2.	252	152	109
3.	758	461	102
5.	998	817	278
8.	1704	798	575
Total	4084	2559	1123

Maj. for Pelton, 402.

IV.	WALSH.	Kelly	*Bryce*†
Ward	4. 942	701	119
	6. 922	760	121
	10. 528	566	968
	14. 655	1041	386
	3047	3068	1594

Macomber, Whig, 821. Plurality for Kelly, 21.

V.	*And'ws.*	*Whitney*†	HAM'T'N
Ward	7. 900	1038	878
	13. 392	959	584
Williamsb'g.	1473	1324	1256
Total	2765	3321	2718

Berry, Soft, 1954. Plurality for Whitney, 556.

VI.	*Marsh'l.*	WHEELR'T†	Mrphy
Ward	11. 258	2189	965
	15. 880	1552	188
	17. 1118	1560	1380
Total	2256	5101	2533

Mead, Ind. Hard, 1128. Plurality for Wheeler, 2568.

VII.	*Childs.*†	Kennedy.	
Ward	9. 2599	2124	
	16. 2164	1264	
	20. 1794	1706	
Total	6557	5094	

Maj. for Childs, 1463.

VIII.	*Wake'n*†	CURTIS	Fellows
Ward	12. 681	561	51
	18. 1532	693	743
	19. 643	604	95
	21. 1124	528	428
	22. 915	583	382
Total	4895	2969	1699

Maj. for Wakeman, 227.

IX.	*Clarke*†	WHIT'G	BRAN'TH
Putnam	1110	68	253
Rockland	1257	726	235
Westchester	5397	1244	2052
Total	7764	2038	2540

Bailey, Ind. Hard, 367. Maj. for Clarke, 2329.

X.	*Murray.*	WOOD'RF†	STR'TN
Orange	3766	3000	1289
Sullivan	1443	1574	764
Total	5209	4574	2053

Plurality for Murray, 635.

XI.	*King.*	STRONG.	
Greene	3254	1842	
Ulster	5322	3200	
Total	8576	5042	

Maj. for King, 3534.

XII.	*Miller.*	WILSON.	McClellan†
Columbia	3767	1190	2405
Dutchess	4609	1296	3135
Total	8376	2486	5540

Maj. for Miller, 350.

XIII.	*Sage*†	COOK.	Clum.
Rensselaer	6964	1971	2075

Maj. for Sage, 2908.

XIV.	*Dickson.*	Prnyn.	Harr't†
Albany	4639	2244	4270
Hamilton	2255.	Plurality for Dickson, 368.	

XV.	*Dodd.*	CLARK.	Hughes.
Hamilton	82	343	3
Saratoga	2498	2252	1309
Warren	1238	1287	234
Wash'gt'n	2942	2476	882
Total	6760	6358	2428

Andrews, Temp., 2399. Plurality for Dodd, 402.

XVI.	*Simmons.*	Bailey†	Thomas.
Clinton	1664	1771	427
Essex	2331	846	218
Franklin	1538	445	1107
Total	5533	3062	1752

Flanders, Hard, 1025. Plurality for Simmons, 2471.

XVII.	*Alex'der.*	BENT'N.	Spinner.
Herkimer	2117	745	3448
St. Lawr'ce	3240	2669	4170
Total	5357	3414	7618

Plurality for Spinner, 2261.

XVIII.	*Horton.*	JACKSON.	
Fulton	2204	1584	
Montgo'ry	2753	2592	
Schenec'dy	1739	1300	
Schoharie	2735	3469	
Total	9431	8945	

Maj. for Horton, 486. [*F.S.*

XIX.	*Hughson.*	Palmer.	Hawes.
Delaware	3150	2231	641
Otsego	3594	4213	698
Total	6744	6444	1339

Sturges, 1066. Plurality for Hughson, 300.

XX.	*Mat'son.*	Johnson.	*Hant'ton.*
Oneida	6492	5172	4799

Moore, Hard, 588. Plurality for Matteson, 1320.

XXI.	*Bennett.*	TOMPKINS.	Crocker
Broome	2670	2475	478
Chenango	4364	2368	651
Cortland	2723	736	948
Total	9757	5579	2077

Maj. for Bennett, 2101. [*F.S.*

XXII.	*McCarty.*	Babcock.	Case.
Madison	2660	2027	1204
Oswego	2885	2701	2458
Total	5535	4728	3662

Lewis, Hard, 3281. Plurality for McCarty, 807.

XXIII.	*Gilbert.*	BROWN.	Ives.
Jefferson	4666	1320	4002
Lewis	1585	193	1643
Total	6251	1513	5645

Goodale, 77. Plurality for Gilbert, 606.

XXIV.	*Granger.*	Alvord.	*Noxon*†
Onondaga	4803	4109	3409

Parker, Hard, 487. Plurality for Granger, 694.

XXV.	*Morgan.*	ALD'CH.	Mid'ton†
Cayuga	4170	356	4305
Wayne	3514	940	2605
Total	7684	1296	6910

Plurality for Morgan, 774.

XXVI.	*Seeley.*	HOWELL.	Oliver†
Ontario	2119	1548	2724
Seneca	1262	493	2280
Yates	1623	122	1876
Total	5204	2163	6880

Plurality for Oliver, 1676.

XXVII	*Parker.*	CUSH'G.	McDowell
Chemung	1717	142	1389
Schuyler			
Tioga	2980	200	1300
Tompkins	3218	1622	778
Total	7915	1964	3467

Maj. for Parker, 2474.

XXVIII.	*Kelsey*†	Hastings.	GESS.
Livingston	4302	1767	72
Steuben	6759	2683	47
Total	11061	4450	119

Maj. for Kelsey, 6492.

XXIX.	*Carpenter.*	W'ms.†	SIBLEY.
Monroe	4227	5609	1865

Plurality for Williams, 1382.

XXX.	*Pringle*†	BELDEN.	Laning.
Allegany	2510	1027	2391
Genesee	4179	465	392
Wyoming	2721	991	1046
Total	9510	2483	3829

Hull, F. S., 692. Maj. for Pringle, 2506. [*F.S.*

XXXI.	*Flagler*†	BAKER.	Chase.
Niagara	3842	926	780
Orleans	3378	305	182
Total	7190	1231	962

Maj. for Flagler, 4997.

XXXII.	*Haven.*†	Hatch.	
Erie	9075	5388	

Maj. for Haven, 3687.

XXXIII.	*Edw'ds*†	Fenton.	LESTER.
Catta'ugus	3383	2794	0
Chautau'e	4976	3648	241
Total	8359	6442	241

Maj. for Edwards, 1676.

* Except Brooklyn and Williamsburgh.

† Voted for by Know Nothings.

Whigs in *Italics*, Hards in SMALL CAPS, Softs in Roman.

NEW-YORK CITY.

VOTE FOR MAYOR.

Wards.	*Whig.* Her'ck.	*K.N. S.&H. Ref'ms.* Barker.	Wood.	Hunt.
I	172	231	607	372
II	73	296	195	143
III	221	451	275	439
IV	79	195	883	905
V	283	709	712	764
VI	131	179	1446	249
VII	245	1245	901	1481
VIII	339	1172	997	1054
IX	633	1851	1142	1678
X	157	1127	807	656
XI	107	1099	1862	349
XII	127	309	599	326
XIII	208	1060	982	376
XIV	160	511	1236	494
XV	418	793	287	1412
XVI	380	1417	1105	1043
XVII	372	1019	1652	1075
XVIII	434	728	859	1249
XIX	138	397	614	303
XX	389	1305	1504	558
XXI	331	757	517	758
XXII	339	497	841	134
Total	5696	18547	20003	15397

Wood over Barker, 1456.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CONGRESS, 1853-'54. PRESID'T, 1852.
Whig Dem. Whig. Dem. Whig. Dem. F.S.

I. Morris Fl'rce. Pol'ck. Bigler. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

1st Ward....	1111	662	1107	956				
2d "	1686	1495	1653	1492				
3d "	937	1042	936	1057	5099	5362	94	
4th "	804	1311	808	1318				
5th " (part)	354	353	353	365				
7th "	1177	1284	1169	1315				
Total ..	5969	6459	6058	6526				

Maj. for Florence, 491; do. for Bigler, 463; do. for Pierce, 2[illegible].

II. Tyson. Fund. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

5th Ward (part)	688	462	735	652				
6th "	1000	781	1123	1005				
8th "	847	718	1050	893	6912	4288	198	
9th "	1169	744	1222	951				
10th "	1502	795	1803	918				
Total ..	5554	3500	6044	4419				

Majority for Tyson, 1[illegible]; do. for Pollock, 1625; do. for Scott, 2[illegible].

III. Mill'w. Lardy. Pol'ck. Bigler. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

11th Ward....	823	1005	861	1030				
12th "	1171	912	1216	952				
16th "	1117	1008	1127	1028				
17th "	635	1311	678	1321	5029	6322	139	
18th "	1170	729	1199	737				
19th " (part)	532	515	583	542				
23d " (part)	48	24	47	25				
Total...	5388	5525	6097	5645				

Maj. for Millward, 363; do. for Pollock, 452; do. for Pierce, 1,295.

IV. *Broom. Phillips. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

13th Ward..	1313	951	1835	924				
14th " ..	1737	982	1902	960				
15th " ..	1164	1191	1249	1198				
19th " (prt)	284	531	333	542				
22d " ..	1040	1062	1152	1060	5248	7152	252	
23d " (prt)	129	223	161	213				
24d " ..	270	275	273	270				
24th " ..	898	788	976	769				
Total...	6747	5993	7921	6026				

Lambert, Whig, received 855 votes.

Majority for Broom, 754; Maj. for Pollock, 1895; do. for Pierce, 1904.

V. Jones. Caldwallader. Pol'ck. Bigler. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

21st Ward (part)	661	653	623	680				
22d "	960	754	942	788	2375	2308	29	
23d " (prt)	1119	871	1152	862				
Montgom'y Co.	5094	5561	5144	5554	4791	5767	160	
Total....	7834	7842	7811	7879	7166	8075	189	

Maj. for Caldwallader, 8; do. for Bigler, 38; do. for Pierce, 9[illegible].

VI. Broom'l. Hickm'n. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Chester	4195	6764	6544	4412	5700	5520	338	
Delaware	1882	1969	2292	1556	2083	1737	107	
Total	6077	8733	8836	5968	7783	7257	445	

Maj. for Hickman, 2656; do. for Pollock, 2868; do. for Scott, 1[illegible]26.

VII. Lowry. Bridges. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Berks	5583	5115	5498	5089	4928	5766	58	
Lehigh.....	2914	3367	3091	3026	2993	3493	2	
Total	8497	8482	8592	8115	7921	9259	60	

Maj. for Lowry, 315; do. for Pollock, 477; do. for Pierce, 1[illegible]8.

VIII. Wm. Lewis. Pollock. Bigler. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Berks	[illegible]	5123	5493	4913	4963		5	
Maj. for Lewis, 2[illegible]; do. for Bigler, 3[illegible]; do. for Pierce, 1,[illegible].								

IX. Ro[illegible]. Hand. Lewis. Pol'ck. Big. Sc't. P'rce. Hale.

Lancaster	1[illegible]1	1296	1[illegible]2	1090	11636	6[illegible]8	33	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

Majority for Lewis, [illegible]; do. for Pollock over Bigler, 1[illegible]; do. for Scott, [illegible]; do. for Pierce, 5[illegible]8.

X. Kunkel. Boug'tr. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Dauphin.....	3368	2376	4061	2224	[illegible]	26.5	2	
Lebanon.....	2073	2250	2[illegible]6	1251	[illegible]	2118	1	
Union	2589	1433	2881	1913	[illegible]	1994	[illegible]	
N'th'l'd Co.(pt.)	169	50	with North'l'd.					
Total.....	8500	6049	9578	5888	9869	6787	30	

Maj for Kunkel, 2451; do. for Pollock, 3690; do. for Scott, 3172.

XI. Camph'l. Dewart. Pol'ck. Big. Sc't. P'rce. Hale.

Northumberl'd.	1258	2235	2121	2182	1619	2451	4	
Schuylkill	4126	2846	4252	5388	4128	4758	10	
Total	5384	5081	6373	7570	5747	7209	14	

Coke, Dem., 3036; Cleaver, N. A., 454.

Campbell over Dewart, 303, Bigler over Pollock, 1197; Pierce over Scott, 1462.

XII. Fuller. Wright. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Columbia	1483	2034	1399	2780	1165	2102	0	
Luzerne.....	3175	3540	4883	4368	3359	5340	79	
Montour.....	893	794	757	976	866	1465	0	
Wyoming	1289	710	1174	893	807	1258	19	
Total	9115	7078	8214	8017	6195	10165	98	

Maj. for Fuller, 2028; for Bigler, 203; for Pierce, 3978.

XIII. Steel. Packer. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Carbon	1000	1289	1056	1227	739	1311	0	
Monroe.....	512	1817	625	1917	418	2008	6	
Northampton ..	3414	3675	3417	3685	2948	4103	16	
Pike.....	162	615	207	621	202	834	0	
Wayne.....	1345	1740	1408	1877	1232	2362	21	
Total.....	6433	9136	6713	9330	5539	11008	37	

Maj for Packer, 2703; do. for Bigler, 2617; do. for Pierce, 5429.

XIV. Pol'ck. Bigler. Scott. P'rce. Hale.

Bradford.....	No opposition to Galusha A. Grow.	4811	2369	3526	3930	281		
Susquehanna..		2819	2126	2035	3046	245		
Tioga.....		2448	1489	1564	2614	79		
Total.....		10078	5984	7125	9590	575		

Maj. for Pollock, 4094; do. for Pierce, 2465.

XV. Pierce. White. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Centre	2873	1979	2774	2113	1916	2993	0	
Clinton	1153	937	1497	935	955	1318	2	
Lycoming	2717	2253	2799	2269	2085	2790	5	
Mifflin.....	1364	1318	1630	1287	1392	1620	0	
Sullivan.....	343	392	320	417	177	426	59	
Potter	665	649	748	656	263	661	325	
Total	9588	7528	9[illegible]7	7677	6889	9808	391	

Maj. for Pierce, 2060; do. for Pollock, 2100; do for Pierce, 2979.

XVI. Todd. Bonham. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. P'rce. Hale.

Cumberland ...	3431	2345	3157	2581	2878	3188	0	
Perry.....	2214	1336	2121	1412	1413	2159	0	
York.....	4827	4678	4777	4[illegible]	4700	5555	11	
Total	10472	8359	10055	8700	8991	10902	11	

Maj. for Todd, 2153; do. for Pollock, 1355; do. for Pierce, 1941.

XVII. Robison. Reilly. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Adams.....	2172	2071	2124	2086	2725	2018	31	
Bedford.....	2143	2047	2157	2019	2273	2319	0	
Franklin.....	3493	2865	3579	2799	3904	3358	3	
Fulton	705	875	705	870	729	851	1	
Juniata	1128	1167	1170	1176	559	823	0	
Total	9641	9025	9735	8956	10190	9349	35	

Maj. for Robinson, 616; for Pollock, 779; for Scott, 841.

XVIII. Ewing. Cessna. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Blair.....	72	1[illegible]	2706	1513	2500	1931	5	
Cambria	1645	1357	1627	1739	1461	2035	15	
Huntingdon....	1547	1533	2611	1530	2511	2041	2	
Somerset.....	2359	767	2756	1238	2686	1243	28	
Total	8423	3218	9703	6020	9548	7210	50	

Maj. for Edie, 5205; for Pollock, 2683; do. for Scott, 2338.

XIX. Covode. Drum. Pol'ck. Big. Scott. Pierce. Hale.

Armstrong ...	2[illegible]	1739	2689	1949	2[illegible]	2250	112	
Indiana	[illegible]	1035	3161	1261	2387	1827	279	
Westmoreland.	3697	3820	3773	3803	3203	5509	119	
Total.....	8842	6595	9623	7016	7683	9766	540	

Maj. for Covode, 2757; do. for Pollock, 2607; do. for Pierce, 2083.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

CONGRESS, GOV'NOR, 1854. PRESID'T, 1852.

	Whig.	*Dem.*	*Whig.*	*Dem.*	*Whig.*	*Dem.*	*F.S.*
XX	Knight	Montg'y.	Pol'ck	Big.	Scott	Pierce	Hale.
Fayette	3512	2329	3488	2410	3320	4867	0
Greene	1794	1920	1746	2006	1559	2702	30
Washington	4606	3303	4276	3457	3810	4064	370
Total	9912	7552	9510	7903	8399	10533	400

Maj. for Knight, 2360; do. for Pollock, 1607; do. for Pierce, 2134.

XXI.	Ritchie.	Shaler.	Pol'ck.	Big.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Allegheny	5705	3714	10377	5115	9615	7226	965

Maj. for Ritchie, 1991; do. for Pollock, 5262; do. for Scott, 2389.

XXII.	Purv'nce.	Palmer.	Pol'ck.	Big.	Sc't.	P'rce.	Hale.
Allegheny (part)	3023	1465	with Al'h'y.		with Al'h'y.		
Butler	2903	2367	2955	2381	2833	2533	165
Total	5926	3832	2955	2381	2833	2533	165

Maj. for Purviance, 2094; do. for Pollock, 574; do. for Scott, 300.

XXIII.	Allison.	Trout.	Pollock.	Big.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Beaver	2462	1460	2233	1458	1805	1943	361
Lawrence	2513	1915	2576	991	1984	1064	514
Mercer	2833	2697	3041	2550	2211	2693	769
Total	7808	5172	7843	5002	6000	5700	1644

Maj. for Allison, 2636; for Pollock, 2841; for Scott, 300.

XXIV.	Arthurs.	Barclay.	Pol'ck.	Big.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Clarion	1589	2140	2015	2173	1218	2642	28
Clearfield	33	2220	1188	1448	997	1733	24
Elk	127	528	491	561	163	423	14
Jefferson	933	1456	1559	988	1115	1484	22
McKean		212	405	502	405	597	78
Venango		2330	1679	1466	1164	1899	244
Warren	845	1329	1400	1118	1158	1433	203
Total	3527	10415	8647	8059	6200	10211	613

Maj. for Barclay, 6888; for Pollock, 588; for P'rce, 4011.

XXV.	Pollock.	Bigler.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Crawford	No opposition	3696	2687	2775	3427 996
Erie	to Gen. John	3837	2526	4015	2738 644
	Dick, Whig.				
Total		7333	5213	6790	6165 1607

Maj. for Pollock, 2120; do. for Scott, 625.

GRAND TOTAL.—Pollock, 204,008; Bigler, 167,001; Scott, 179,174; Pierce, 198,568; Hale, 8,524.

Maj. for Pollock, 37,007; do. for Pierce, 10,870.

Sup. Judge.—Smyser, Whig, 78,571; Black, Dem., 167,010; Baird, K. N., 120,576.

Canal Com.—Darsie, Whig, 83,331; Mott, Dem. and N. N., 243,034.

Maine Law.—For the law, 158,342; against, 163,510.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Whigs, 15; Democrats, 17; K. Nothing, 1.
HOUSE.—Whigs, 46, Democrats, 32; K. Nothings, 22.

NEW-JERSEY.

CONGRESS, 1854. PRESIDENT, 1852.

	Whig.	*Temp.*	*Neb.*	*Whig.*	*Dem.*	*F.S.*
I.	Clawson.	Hazl'n.	Mulford.	Sc't.	P'rce.	Hale.
Atlantic	109	581	522	349	751	0
Camden	2492	105	1490	1568	1695	27
Cape May	116	583	501	604	352	0
Cumberland	1197	978	740	1371	1612	2
Gloucester	936	952	525	1221	1583	55
Salem	1479	750	1270	1124	1783	31
Total	6329	3949	4383	6237	7277	115

Maj. for Clawson over Mulford, 1886; do. for Pierce, 410.

II.	Robbins, *W.*	Rue, *N.*	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Burlington	4420	2806	3820	3796	114
Mercer	2958	1950	2658	2569	13
Monmouth	2444	2568	1806	3179	5
Ocean	917	435	1102	567	0
Total	10539	7769	9386	10111	132

Maj. for Robbins, 2770; do. for Pierce, 725.

III.	Bishop, *W.*	Lilly, *N.*	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Hunterdon	2829	2463	2290	3578	0
Middlesex	2549	1622	2395	2401	0
Somerset	1834	1234	1811	1680	1
Warren	1728	2284	1574	2959	10
Total	9951	7603	8073	10618	11

Maj. for Bishop, 1348; do. for Pierce, 2145.

	Anti Neb.	*Neb.*			
IV.	Osborn.	Vail.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Bergen	881	1160	926	1114	0
Morris	2473	2649	2349	2809	5
Passaic	1856	1585	1670	1825	0
Sussex	1904	2114	1177	3184	3
Total	6846	7284	6122	9223	28

Maj. for Vail, 405; do. for Pierce, 2301.

V.	Pennington, *W.*	Darcy, *N.*	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Essex	6150	5542	6212	5631	35
Hudson	1987	1571	1596	1645	29
Total	8137	6816	7808	7276	64

Maj. for Pennington, 1321; do. for Scott, 562.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs ..... 10, Democrats 10
HOUSE—Whigs, 25; Democrats, 22, Americans, 7; Independents, 6. *W*, Whigs, *N*, Nebraska.

CALIFORNIA.

CONGRESS, 1854. PRES'T, 1852.

	Whig.			*Dem.*	*Whig.*	*Dem.*	
	Bowie	Bell.	Cal.	Denver	Herbert	Sc't	P'rce.
Alameda		718	765	1058	1071	—	—
Amador		945	934	1169	1179	New Co.	
Butte		682	680	850	863	1458	1711
Calaveras		1188	1503	2635	2554	2220	2818
Colusa		281	298	319	275	225	232
Contra Costa		555	542	417	418	413	520
El Dorado		4185	4160	5251	5233	5146	6106
Humboldt		255	282	359	256	—	—
Klamath		527	536	674	668	217	210
Los Angeles		306	286	749	733	498	571
Marin		154	156	325	332	145	137
Mariposa		803	822	1044	1031	854	1292
Monterey		85	84	60	58	54	223
Napa		225	226	425	435	208	270
Nevada		2128	1235	1787	1821	2718	2856
Placer		2366	2378	1915	1935	2295	2831
Plumas		894	892	966	1020	New Co.	
Sacramento		2311	2286	1192	1155	3644	3280
San Bernardino		1	295	0	—	—	—
San Diego		24	25	134	133	107	105
San Francisco		4170	5017	2620	2502	4167	4211
San Joaquin		923	917	929	935	1159	1198
San Luis Obispo		106	106	4	5	112	11
Santa Clara		1007	1067	487	525	827	799
Santa Cruz		410	415	278	280	186	306
Santa Barbara		19	19	154	152	78	104
Shasta		1783	1747	858	867	757	971
Sierra		1783	1747	2590	2625	1348	1619
Siskiyou		874	872	1166	1169	459	492
Sonoma		583	576	570	566	308	355
Sonoma & Mendocino		922	922	980	1002	297	474
Sutter		220	210	381	370	214	245
Stanislaus		168	143	202	228	New Co.	
Trinity		740	762	1073	1026	683	788
Tuolumne		1850	1832	1879	1869	2541	3132
Tulare		61	63	116	134	32	40
Yolo		458	456	540	544	400	370
Yuba		1796	1806	1349	1337	2077	2199
Total		36524	36158	37676	37409	35807	40656

Denver over Bowie, 1152; Herbert over Benham, 1251; Pierce over Scott, 4849.

For Congress, McDougall received 10,001; Latham 187; and Churchman 10,039. These gentlemen ran as Broderick Democrats, and the successful candidates as Anti-Broderick Democrats. The vote for Clerk of the Supreme Court was, for Beard, Whig, 36,917; Leake, Anti Broderick, 36,743; Woodside, 11,718. Beard over Leake, 174.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs ..... 7. Democrats 26
HOUSE—Whigs ..... 33. Democrats 46
The Legislature is decidedly Anti-Broderick.

OHIO.

	1854.			1852.			
	CONGRESS.			PUB. WOTKS.			PRESIDENT.
	Rep.	Nef.	Rep.	Neb.	Wg.	Dem.	F.S
I. Day, Pen'tn. Blick. Miller Scott P'rce Hale.							
Part of Ham'n.	7716	4442	.7794	4387	.9252	13135	684
Maj. for Day, 3274; do. for Blickensderfer, 3407; do. for Pierce, 4183.							
II. Harr'n, Groe'k. Blick. Miller. Scott. Pierce. Hale.							
Rest of Ham'n.	7562	3891	.7843	3856	In 1st District.		
Maj for Harrison, 3671; do. for Blickensderfer, 3387.							
III. Campbell, Val'm. Blick. Miller. Scott P'rce Hale.							
Butler	2463	2755	.2514	2556	.2210	3579	122
Montgomery	4181	2772	.4353	2622	.3886	3744	177
Preble	2414	966	.2452	914	.2253	1633	197
Total	9058	6493	.9319	6092	.8349	8956	496
Maj. for Campbell, 2565; do. for Blickensderfer, 3227; do. for Pierce, 607.							
IV. Nicholas, Dorsey. Blick. Miller. Scott. P'rce. Hale.							
Allen	1797	428	.1691	522	.958	1536	23
Auglaise	1315	535	.896	870	.588	1489	24
Darke	2205	1094	2091	1237	.1719	1797	92
Mercer	595	442	.379	649	.500	831	11
Miami	2720	1176	.2730	1130	.2754	2004	235
Shelby	1675	702	.1658	705	.1147	1209	54
Total	10307	4377	.9445	5113	.7666	8957	439
Maj. for Nicholas, 5930; do. for Blickensderfer, 4332; do. for Pierce, 1291.							
V. Mott, Commager. Blick. Miller. Scott. Pierce. Hale.							
Defiance	645	304	.525	428	.551	896	43
Fulton	767	525	.693	606	.587	727	71
Hancock	1348	1064	1303	1130	.1076	1617	35
Henry	400	340	.361	384	.325	536	14
Lucas	1621	763	.1581	793	.1238	1271	129
Paulding	405	31	.401	29	.121	342	5
Putnam	786	532	.650	653	.461	890	61
Wood	891	535	.851	592	.831	989	20
Williams	930	703	.887	752	.516	832	160
Van Wert	457	344	.452	341	.422	737	6
Total	8253	5141	.7677	5711	.6158	8834	544
Maj. for Mott, 3112; do. for Blickensderfer, 1966; do. for Pierce, 2676.							
VI. Emrie, Ellison. Blick. Miller. Scott. Pierce. Hale.							
Adams	1698	1050	.1587	1047	.1213	1736	233
Brown	2521	1492	.2574	1592	.1702	2460	393
Clermont	3272	1534	.3196	1546	.2213	2765	409
Highland	2499	1294	.2663	1175	.1982	2259	281
Total	9990	5370	.10020	5362	.7110	9260	1316
Maj. for Emrie, 4620; do. for Blickensderfer, 4658; do. for Pierce, 2150.							
VII. Harlan, Hinkson. Blick. Miller. Scott. P'rce. Hale.							
Clinton	2303	0	.1974	589	.1424	1063	702
Fayette	1010	547	.994	554	.1221	893	166
Greene	2446	560	.2566	590	.2430	1490	300
Madison	1183	335	.0850	661	.1400	655	61
Warren	2986	865	.2967	901	.2823	1919	223
Total	9928	2307	.9351	3265	.9298	6020	1652
Maj. for Harlan, 7621; do. for Blickensderfer, 6086; do. for Scott, 3278.							
VIII. Stanton, Dial. Blick. Miller. Scott. Pierce. Hale.							
Champaign	2436	818	2430	825	1994	1687	206
Clark	2363	659	.2823	819	.2022	1374	183
Delaware	1975	1091	.1973	1122	.2083	1591	391
Logan	2592	392	.2543	453	.2118	1361	191
Union	1722	390	.1693	426	.1249	943	255
Total	11000	3350	.11002	3645	.10106	6956	1226
Maj. for Stanton, 7650; do. for Blickensderfer, 7357; do. for Scott, 3150.							
IX. Watson, Plants. Blick. Miller. Scott. P'rce. Hale.							
Crawford	1395	1155	.1230	1295	.1074	2106	58
Hardin	954	612	.931	612	.882	847	74
Marion	1041	650	.1026	680	.914	1270	79
Ottawa	255	336	.259	334	.274	400	2
Sandusky	1028	907	.1022	919	.1064	1619	88
Seneca	2687	1264	.2695	1278	.1972	2809	118
Wyandotte	1129	694	.1102	729	.990	1290	9
Total	8399	5618	.8235	5847	.7170	10341	428
Maj. for Watson, 2781; do. for Blickensderfer, 2408; do. for Pierce, 3171.							
X. Moore, Davis. Blick. Miller. Scott. Pierce. Hale.							
Gallia	1094	703	.1075	704	.1567	1103	135
Jackson	942	612	.818	746	1069	1093	19
Lawrence	1187	496	.1178	518	1299	981	15
Pike	951	790	962	793	957	1029	15
Ross	2701	1306	2694	1321	3091	2465	179
Scioto	1990	769	.2069	771	1804	1424	29
Total	8865	4676	.8736	4852	9757	8095	393
Maj. for Moore, 4159; do. for Blickensderfer, 3884; do. for Scott, 1662.							
XI. Horton, Smith. Blick. Miller. Sc't P'rce Hale.							
Athens	1628	919	1709	861	1751	1383	361
Fairfield	2867	2162	2900	2125	2417	3311	10
Hocking	906	393	.895	1062	.865	1552	21
Meigs	2083	622	.1993	676	1573	1399	297
Perry	1537	1084	1711	1401	1117	2246	17
Vinton	757	587	.724	604	.774	912	95
Total	9848	6997	.9942	6672	8497	10803	804
Maj. for Horton, 2911; do. for Blickensderfer, 3270; do. for Pierce, 2306.							
XII. Galloway, Olds. Blick. Miller. Scott. P'rce. Hale.							
Franklin	1024	2488	3997	2695	3498	3652	242
Licking	2571	2206	3620	2238	2779	3569	582
Pickaway	2103	1596	2988	1761	2175	2011	35
Total	9698	6390	.9705	6694	8452	9262	859
Maj for Galloway, 3308; do. for Blickensderfer, 3008; do. for Pierce, 810							
XIII. Sher'n, Lod'y. Blick. Miller. Scott. P'rce. Hale.							
Erie	1688	1195	1752	1159	1589	1404	275
Huron	2817	1317	2766	1355	2212	1849	893
Morrow	1852	1359	1849	1382	1679	1710	748
Richland	2260	1923	2022	2115	2133	3254	209
Total	8617	5794	.8389	5971	.6994	8167	2125
Maj. for Sherman, 2823; do. for Blickensderfer, 2418; do. for Pierce, 1173.							
XIV. Bliss, Johnson. Blick. Miller. Scott. P'rce. Hale.							
Ashland	1600	1553	.1599	1596	1268	2431	297
Lorraine	2367	1124	2427	1118	1332	1554	1777
Medina	2239	1320	1718	1255	1515	1754	1048
Wayne	2582	2044	.2534	2129	.2288	3143	119
Total	8788	6041	.8278	6099	.6567	8885	3241
Maj. for Bliss, 2747; do. for Blickensderfer, 2079; do. for Pierce, 2318.							
XV. Sapp, Dunbar. Blick. Miller. Scott. Pierce. Hale.							
Coshocton	2026	1615	1957	1684	1798	2618	73
Holmes	1369	1295	1528	1579	.1065	2100	12
Knox	2831	1749	2626	1969	1874	2692	626
Tuscarawas	3145	1857	.2976	1913	2659	2685	112
Total	9371	6516	.8887	6945	.7397	10095	853
Maj. for Sapp, 2855; do. for Blickensderfer, 1942; do. for Pierce, 2098.							
XVI. Ball, Gallagh'r. Blick. Miller. Scott. P'rce. Hale.							
Morgan	1622	1071	1631	1062	2084	1708	220
Muskingum	3302	2599	3395	2311	1228	3500	214
Washington	2341	1662	2305	1579	2473	2139	332
Total	7265	5072	7331	4955	.8785	7347	766
Maj for Ball, 2193; do. for Blickensderfer, 2376; do. for Scott, 1138.							
XVII. Albright, Wire. Blick. Miller. Scott. P'rce. Hale.							
Belmont	3690	1509	.3608	1541	.2786	2694	454
Guernsey	2037	1210	.1970	1383	.1941	1809	504
Monroe	934	1514	.782	1708	997	2422	180
Noble	1641	1724	.1472	1925	.885	1187	435
Total	8332	6017	.7832	6557	.6609	8412	1573
Maj. for Albright, 2315; do. for Blickensderfer, 1275; do. for Pierce, 1803.							
XVIII. Leiter, Spald'g. Blick. Miller. Scott. P'rce. Hale.							
Portage	2779	1560	.2491	1579	.1551	2007	1296
Stark	3578	2269	3622	2283	.2740	3634	356
Summit	2281	1224	2391	1255	.2336	1965	660
Total	8738	5053	.8504	5117	.6627	7606	2312
Maj. for Leiter, 3685; do. for Blickensderfer, 3387; do. for Pierce, 979.							

OHIO—*Continued.*

	1854 Rep.	1854 Neb.	1852 Rep.	1852 Neb.	1852 Whig.	1852 Dem.	1852 F.S.
	CONGRESS.		PUB. WORKS.		PRESIDENT.		
XIX.	Wade.	Wilder	Blick	Miller	Scott.	P'rce	Hale
Cuyahoga	4820	2165	4511	2209	2944	3571	2107
Geauga	1629	510	1633	511	1147	664	1489
Lake	1247	401	1267	385	1046	670	1111
Total	7699	3079	7711	3105	5137	4905	4707

Maj. for Wade, 4620; do. for Blickensderfer, 4606; do. for Scott, 232.

XX.	Giddings.	Lee.	Blick.	Miller.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Ashtabula	2546	747	2297	651	2174	1075	2502
Mahoning	1[illegible]	1445	1836	1605	955	1873	1035
Trumbull	2719	1530	2970	1582	1968	2039	1759
Total	6972	3782	7753	3838	5097	4987	5274

Maj. for Giddings, 3190; do. for Blickensderfer, 3915; do. for Scott, 110.

XXI.	Bingham.	Stew't.	Blick.	Miller.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Carroll	1781	859	1588	974	1543	1355	242
Columbiana	3584	1991	3581	1994	2237	2911	903
Harrison	1880	1059	1887	1184	1723	1462	422
Jefferson	2615	1329	2622	1347	1995	2169	343
Total	9860	5238	9678	5499	7498	7897	2000

Maj. for Bingham, 4622; do. for Blickensderfer, 4179; do. for Pierce, 399.

GRAND TOTAL—J. Blickensderfer, 183,452; Alex. P. Miller, 109,085; Scott, 152,526; Pierce, 169,220; Hale, 21,682. Maj. for Blickensderfer, 73,767. Pierce over Scott, 16,694.

Supreme Judge—Joseph R. Swan, *Rep.*, 186,498; S. F. Norris, *Neb.*, 109,075. Maj. for Swan, 77,423.

MISSOURI.

I.	Kennett.	*Benton.*	POLK.	Scott.	Pierce.
	CONGRESS, 1854.		PRESIDENT, 1852.		
St. Louis	6259	5298	378	4298	5826

II.	Porter.	CORNECK.	Scott.	Pierce.
Audrain	364	353	290	160
Boone	1247	917	1112	613
Callaway	904	775	670	493
Lincoln	650	773	440	587
Marion	981	745	894	751
Monroe	916	685	760	611
Montgomery	500	393	386	260
Pike	922	959	803	758
Ralls	533	433	341	278
St. Charles	739	471	378	508
Warren	394	433	301	301
Total	8119	6877	6285	5415

III.	Lindley.	FOURNOY.	Scott.	Pierce.
Adair	295	287	113	201
Carroll	419	383	239	286
Caldwell	528	602	348	498
Clark	595	336	325	289
Grundy	345	249	215	184
Linn	867	857	675	702
Knox	410	241	210	255
Lewis	502	495	398	408
Lilly	357	414	249	282
Livingston	345	438	251	321
Macon	568	669	355	473
Mercer	333	199	186	186
Putnam	242	194	104	121
Schuyler	719	712	476	502
Scotland	347	304	177	232
Sullivan	491	452	216	283
Sullivan	562	225	207	328
Sullivan	225	326	127	277
Total	8450	7386	4871	5878

IV	Oliver.	LEONARD.	*Lowe.*	Scott.	P'rce.
Andrew	648	251	557	166	784
Atchison	153	59	141	106	150
Buchanan	992	983	315	712	837
Caldwell	142	172	58	157	209
Clay	742	488	6	626	905
Clinton	327	323	11	283	295
Daviess	395	459	44	296	352
Dekalb	161	155	55	66	167
Gentry	316	258	203	133	223
Harrison	204	216	82	111	164
Holt	289	143	285	189	291
Nodaway	81	156	97	61	111
Platte	801	1080	420	910	1060
Ray	765	245	510	483	618
Total	6129	4998	2787	4299	5691

Bitt. Ind. Whig, 695.

V.	Miller.	*Price.*	HOUGH.	Scott.	P'rce.
Benton	214	457	97	167	328
Cass	442	536	48	228	357
Cole	314	454	259	216	462
Cooper	1026	418	237	615	555
Henry	363	201	94	266	245
Jackson	821	572	417	728	858
Johnson	595	665	28	360	476
Lafayette	937	359	253	803	532
Miller	156	292	28	62	279
Moniteau	389	388	144	189	253
Morgan	251	253	143	133	278
Pettis	364	249	111	215	301
Saline	649	130	401	514	443
Total	6372	4904	2540	4556	5407

VI.	PHELPS.	*Johnson.*	Scott.	Pierce.
Barry	393	340	72	253
Bates	279	307	101	116
Camden	318	143	67	109
Cedar	710	189	65	102
Dade	389	298	175	276
Dallas	293	398	102	344
Gasconado	90	542	89	304
Greene	1118	948	484	920
Hickory	268	221	75	194
Jasper	450	390	169	355
Laclede	247	299	71	184
Lawrence	497	438	168	384
McDonald	288	164	63	194
Newton	479	457	107	323
Oregon	58	239	11	95
Osage	346	569	143	322
Ozark	309	138	32	57
Polk	600	388	260	504
Pulaski	373	261	39	169
St. Clair	207	366	149	225
Stone	75	211	15	94
Taney	231	247	11	168
Texas	411	91	95	167
Wright	373	278	95	167
Total	8342	7982	2663	6142

VII.	Carruthers.	*Jones.*	Scott.	Pierce.
Bollinger	255	328	28	112
Butler	240	46	16	26
C. Girardeau	815	680	328	487
Crawford	402	271	240	278
Dent	215	83	74	96
Dunklin	158	81	no returns.	
Franklin	481	1017	277	619
Jefferson	433	498	172	310
Madison	378	390	117	259
Mississippi	360	123	117	168
New Madrid	457	27	93	32
Pemiscot	195	28	57	34
Perry	445	436	171	213
Reynolds	55	167	5	98
Ripley	221	144	16	83
Scott	332	155	59	97
Shannon	59	64		9
Ste. Genevieve	581	164	122	15
St. Francois	627	269	250	520
Stoddard	395	227	106	147
Washington	591	365	360	334
Wayne	356	129	144	91
Total	8045	5625	2762	4217

Whigs in Roman; Bentonians in *Italics*; Anti-Bentonians in SMALL CAPS.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs, 12; Anti-Benton, 13; Bentonians, 8.
HOUSE—Whigs, 48; Anti-Benton, 46; Bentonians, 34.

INDIANA.

Dists.	1854. Congress. Rep.	Nat.	Sec. State. Rep.	Nat.	1852. President. Wg.	Dem.	F. D.
I.	Hall.	Miller.	Collins.	Hayden.	Sc't.	P'rce.	Hale.
Daviess	1059	823..	1022	738..	726	720	6
Dubois	284	911..	270	876..	229	717	0
Gibson	1118	1037..	981	893..	942	1127	20
Knox	1314	972..	1209	953..	1167	1003	0
Martin	490	578..	429	497 .	377	519	5
Pike	668	701..	645	619..	538	688	1
Posey	1029	1373..	955	1305..	784	1433	26
Spencer	1004	973..	945	954..	685	710	1
Vanderburgh	1366	1306..	1226	1362..	945	1317	6
Warrick	719	1190..	685	1124..	487	1034	31
Total	9051	9864..	8367..	9321	6880	9268	96

Maj for Miller, 813; do. for Hayden, 954; do. for Pierce, 2388.

II.	Shau'ter.	Eng'sh.	Col'ns.	Hayden.	Sc't.	P'rce.	Hale.
Clark	1570	1509..	1574	1498..	1186	1812	24
Crawford	576	559..	614	520..	502	499	0
Floyd	1706	1487..	1705	1485	1328	1815	1
Harrison	1294	1334.	1298	1304	1284	1278	0
Orange	659	1050 .	662	1013 .	747	1022	3
Perry	777	770..	773	770..	684	653	3
Scott	610	709..	600	723..	518	559	11
Washington	1154	1525..	1156	1514 .	1093	1613	11
Total	8345	8931	8382	8827	7342	9257	53

Maj. for English, 586; do. for Hayden, 445; do. for Pierce, 1915.

III.	Dunn.	Dunham.	Collins.	Hayden.	Sc't.	P'rce.	Hale.
Bartholomew	1443	1517	1417	1522	1245	1512	26
Brown	221	592..	171	620 .	102	532	0
Jackson	725	1200.	653	1361..	614	1188	0
Jefferson	2705	1373..	2661	1415..	2016	2263	286
Jennings	1446	771 .	1455	755 .	998	1101	59
Lawrence	1371	818..	943	743..	1054	1113	14
Monroe	803	1109.	611	1065.	622	1085	87
Switzerland	1275	849..	1267	840..	1134	1147	7
Total	9989	8329.	9178	8324	7785	9944	479

Maj. for Dunn, 1660; do. for Collins, 854; do. for Pierce, 2159.

IV.	Cumb'k.	Holman.	Col'ns.	Hayd'n.	Sc't.	P'rce.	Hale.
Dearborn	2966	2227.	2028	2236..	1474	2486	89
Decatur	1704	1324	1684	1322..	1364	1391	158
Franklin	1647	1830..	1683	1803..	1473	1956	30
Ohio	481	386..	506	319 .	432	455	2
Ripley	1653	1230..	1633	1213..	1119	1386	113
Rush	1510	1394..	1479	1434..	1507	1480	119
Total	9061	8391..	9013	8857..	7369	9157	491

Maj. for Cumback, 670 , do. for Collins, 656; do. for Pierce, 1788.

V.	Hol'wy.	Buckl's.	Collins.	Hayden.	Sc't.	P'rce.	Hale
Delaware	1075	623	1154	591 .	1083	937	11
Fayette	1080	842.	1057	862 .	1019	872	86
Henry	2037	847..	2100	883 .	1559	1226	456
Randolph	1520	819..	1331	845 .	900	903	530
Union	736	668..	757	673 .	584	626	149
Wayne	2971	1443..	3120	1452..	2304	1874	786
Total	9419	5242..	9719	5286..	7449	6528	2012

Maj. for Holloway, 4177 ; do. for Collins, 4433 ; do. for Scott, 921. Jos. Holman, Ind., 290.

VI.	Barb'r.	Hend'ks.	Collins.	Hayd.	Sc't.	P'rce.	Hale.
Hancock	934	1174..	881	1195..	823	1002	40
Hendricks	1495	1196..	1514	1168..	1252	980	156
Johnson	1138	1392..	1136	1371..	896	1333	20
Marion	3270	2600..	3327	2555..	2158	2599	110
Morgan	1431	1140 .	1428	1109	1109	1181	132
Shelby	1556	1784..	1576	1771..	1286	1627	27
Total	9824	9286..	9762	9269..	7524	8722	485

Maj. for Barbour, 538 ; do. for Collins, 493 ; do. for Pierce, 1198.

VII.	Scott.	Davis.	Collins.	Hayden.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Clay	637	747..	579	668..	474	743	8
Greene	945	1094..	556	786..	884	944	4
Owen	923	953.	728	814..	901	1060	20
Parke	1623	1087..	1600	1095 .	1312	1084	105
Putnam	1924	1563..	1887	1306..	1712	1466	22
Sullivan	674	1202..	588	1205	529	1203	0
Vermilion	862	777..	866	785..	862	783	4
Vigo	1927	1457	1883	969 .	1604	1155	8
Total	9515	8850..	8627	7598.	8358	8128	171

Maj for Scott, 935; do. for Collins, 1029; do. for Pierce, 80.

VIII.	Mace	Davis	Collins	Hayd'n	Scott	P'rce	Hale.
Boone	1577	1282	1113	1306	936	1464	109
Carroll	1224	1081	1220	1095	1075	1295	29
Clinton	1111	966	1004	921 .	980	1250	70
Fountain	1576	1195	1572	1211	1023	1409	64
Montgomery	1849	1721	1859	1755	1559	1837	1
Tippecanoe	2424	1283	2431	1306	1918	2426	143
Warren	996	370	977	387..	850	552	56
Total	10357	7838	10296	7981	8290	10033	5.6

Maj. for Mace, 2519 ; do. for Collins, 2315 ; do. for Pierce, 1723.

IX.	Colfax.	Eddy.	Collins.	Hayden.	Sc't.	P'rce.	Hale.
Benton	185	90..	169	107..	110	183	19
Cass	1375	1295..	1361	1315..	1176	1190	50
Fulton	633	626..	623	636..	569	581	6
Jasper	408	424..	400	433..	357	347	33
Lake	584	283..	547	334..	230	334	58
Laporte	1729	1399	1747	1421 .	1357	1468	156
Marshall	612	616	629	624 .	343	511	56
Miami	1256	987	1218	1017 .	1094	1106	76
Porter	735	384 .	732	418 .	444	527	88
Pulaski	311	407 .	308	406 .	219	333	1
St. Joseph	1185	869	1169	902	998	1052	174
Starke	65	125	61	128	66	122	0
White	573	513..	545	551 .	510	536	13
Total	9989	8223	9779	8182	7354	8335	710

Maj. for Colfax, 1766 ; do. for Collins, 1297 ; do. for Pierce, 951.

X.	Brent'n.	Cham'n	Col's.	Hay'd.	Sc't.	P'rce.	Hale.
Allen	1538	1987 .	1457	2044	1235	1964	24
Dekalb	675	516 .	628	535	391	480	164
Elkhart	1040	901 .	1009	940.	1068	1043	28
Kosciusko	1031	718 .	1026	741 .	1045	958	26
Lagrange	1071	424 .	1142	363 .	667	657	147
Noble	857	408 .	829	535 .	606	807	79
Steuben	624	564 .	628	576 .	487	513	90
Whitley	649	363..	598	605	497	568	11
Total	7485	5881	7347	6142	5996	7620	559

Maj. for Brenton, 1504 ; do. for Collins, 1205 ; do. for Pierce, 1634.

XI.	Pettit	Slack	Collins	Hayd.	Scott.	P'rce	Hale.
Adams	473	676..	470	679..	362	672	14
Blackford	259	333	179	392	108	263	15
Grant	1130	780	1112	800 .	599	836	345
Hamilton	1388	711.	1328	743	971	951	401
Howard	735	379	702	387	539	526	165
Huntington	893	731..	897	807	706	888	38
Jay	737	546..	719	557 .	375	500	135
Madison	1169	1287	1165	1315	1001	1282	83
Tipton	457	358	457	361	349	361	7
Wabash	1536	735	1515	766..	1145	959	91
Wells	602	665..	592	673..	415	710	23
Total	9389	7201..	9166	7440..	6564	8058	1317

Maj. for Pettit, 2188 ; do. for Collins, 1726 ; do. for Pierce, 1494.

TOTAL VOTE FOR STATE OFFICERS.

	Republican.	Nebraska.	Majority.
Sec. State—	Collins	99,636 ;	Hayden, 87,027 ; 12,609.
Auditor—	Tall'ot	99,560.	Daren, 87,711 ; 11,849.
Treasurer—	Nelsonger	99,114 ;	Newland, 87,583 ; 11,531.
Sup. Judge—	Gookins,	100,122 ;	Hovey, 85,588 ; 14,534.
Sup't Instr'n—	Hills	99,324 ;	Larrabee, 85,724 ; 13,600.
Congress—	Anti Neb	102,424 ;	Neb'ka, 87,866 ; 14,558.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Anti-Nebraska, 25 ; Nebraska, 25.

HOUSE—Anti Nebraska, 58 ; Nebraska, 41 ; National Whig, 1.

Anti Nebraska majority on joint ballot, 16.

ILLINOIS.

Dists.	1854. Congress. Rep.	1854. Treasurer. Neb.	1854. Congress. Rep.	1854. Treasurer. Neb.	1852. President. Whig.	1852. President. Dem.	1852. President. F.S.
I.	Washb'n.	Jack'n.	Miller.	Moore.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Boone	639	106..	650	289..	551	525	338
Carroll	532	92	543	133..	499	351	72
Jo Daviess	1383	587..	849	628..	1481	1425	122
Lake	1062	297	1090	645..	697	812	519
McHenry	1461	892	1448	934..	866	1199	645
Ogle	1198	234..	1004	448..	899	755	294
Stephenson	750	451..	732	480..	976	1061	170
Winnebago	1357	117	1381	46..	1023	820	725
Total	8372	2776..	7697	3603..	6992	6948	2885

Maj for Washburn, 5,596; do. for Miller, 4,094; do. for Scott, 44. Mr. Ferrey, Anti-Neb., received 927 votes for Congress.

II.	Wood'w'h.	Turner.	Miller.	Moore.	Sc't.	P'rce.	Hale.
Cook	3448	1175	3644	1636..	2089	3767	793
Dekalb	435	42..	650	268..	456	583	355
Du Page	581	173	638	381..	381	586	386
Kane	1106	239..	1692	630..	1160	1308	642
Lee	651	189..	699	120..	478	573	71
Rock Island	420	498..	825	581..	764	686	96
Whiteside	286	228..	699	280..	554	518	151
Total	6927	2544..	8847	3896..	5882	8021	2500

Maj. for Woodworth, 4,383; do. for Miller, 4,951; do. for Pierce, 2,139. Blackwell, Whig, rec'd 2591; Mayo, Anti-Nebraska, 995.

III	Norton.	Drake.	Miller.	Moore.	Scott.	P'ce.	Hale.
Bureau	1200	702..	1173	723..	712	670	430
Champaign	352	211..	356	209..	347	259	0
De Witt	573	521..	562	552..	516	510	20
Grundy	398	381..	399	383..	249	338	64
Iroquois	314	348..	331	340..	378	482	22
Kankakee	750	261..	393	314.	(New County)		
Kendall	610	211..	605	249	515	532	252
La Salle	1887	1200	1866	1228	1204	1894	552
Livingston	1157	487	1312	210..	164	214	12
McLean	1327	846	1583	803.	1256	1058	40
Putnam	467	103..	467	107..	300	248	230
Vermilion	1025	485	1031	465.	997	761	36
Will	1282	710..	1278	728..	1251	1450	320
Total	10474	6216	10155	6311..	7889	8446	1978

Maj. for Norton, 4,258; do. for Miller, 3,844; do. for Pierce, 557.

IV.	Knox.	McMurtry	Mil'r.	Moore	Sc't.	P'rce.	H'le
Fulton	1842	1797	1809	1814	1843	2192	298
Henry	629	356	580	413	357	475	91
Knox	1575	924	1609	980	1080	1119	391
Marshall	565	336..	557	342..	546	579	61
Mason	511	428..	495	449..	561	621	5
Mercer	640	424..	608	437..	575	498	92
Peoria	1499	1392	1476	1407..	1556	1805	252
Stark	390	213..	372	233	336	356	82
Tazewell	1187	566	1145	619.	1369	869	80
Warren	954	618..	944	639..	806	781	153
Woodford	354	533..	350	537..	339	635	49
Total	10146	7587..	9945	7870..	9368	9924	1554

Maj. for Knox, 2,559; do. for Miller, 2,075; do. for Pierce, 556.

V.	Wilm's.	Rich'sn.	Miller.	Moore.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Adams	2374	2468..	2321	2507..	2236	2635	107
Brown	439	685..	449	623..	445	661	0
Calhoun	142	378..	46	389.	211	335	0
Hancock	1347	1349..	1303	1392..	1286	1466	34
Henderson	652	448	646	472	547	414	34
McDonough	831	855..	798	871..	840	888	9
Pike	1720	1714.	1713	1733..	1745	1762	34
Schuyler	617	1038..	637	991	844	980	16
Total	8122	8935..	7913..	8978	8154	9091	234

Maj for Richardson, 813; do. for Moore, 1,065; do. for Pierce, 837.

VI.	Yates	Harris.	Miller.	Moore.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Cass	663	735..	562	774..	784	830	0
Christian	372	489	356	487..	356	426	2
Greene	839	1283..	562	1481..	864	1297	12
Jersey	714	480..	695	490..	651	564	89
Macoupin	1209	1361..	1183	1382..	841	1196	74
Menard	694	670..	687	672..	644	698	1
Morgan	1591	1409..	1506	1420..	1397	1411	158
Montgomery	484	691..	465	701.	415	635	6
Sangamon	2166	1410..	2025	1533..	2125	1606	22
Scott	665	744..	644	779..	730	708	3
Shelby	493	815..	376	893..	446	958	0
Total	9890	10090..	9042	10612..	9253	10349	361

Maj. for Harris, 200; do. for Moore, 1,570; do. for Pierce, 1,096.

VII.	Archer.	Allen.	Miller.	Moore.	Sc't.	P'rce.	Hale.
Clay	347	593..	128	726..	284	530	0
Clark	1149	921..	919	1053..	842	966	6
Coles	1173	758..	1004	819..	997	733	2
Cumberland	547	355..	31	52.	293	444	0
Crawford	719	726..	496	872..	571	827	11
Edgar	1013	711..	994	720.	892	924	33
Effingham	170	625..	1	556..	175	527	0
Fayette	404	899..	226	1056..	437	678	0
Jasper	383	452..	0	749..	258	461	0
Lawrence	489	509..	271	593	510	589	0
Logan	586	452..	569	451..	568	489	0
Macon	513	414..	508	419..	355	486	7
Moultrie	365	262..	369	246..	292	263	0
Piatt	260	174..	255	173.	192	161	0
Richland	333	601..	6	900..	174	109	0
Total	8451	8452..	5777	9375..	6840	8187	59

Maj. for Allen, 1; do. for Moore, 3,598; do. for Pierce, 1,347.

VIII.	Tramb'l.	Fouke.	Miller.	Moore.	Sc't.	P'rce.	Hale.
Bond	808	366..	728	425..	494	485	27
Clinton	360	702..	281	731..	375	670	0
Jefferson	325	665	129	878	395	865	0
Madison	2220	393	1855	977..	1548	1715	31
Marion	544	425	165	757..	285	762	28
Monroe	530	304..	78	154	294	1125	0
Randolph	1161	658..	877	885..	575	814	220
St Clair	1619	986..	887	1852..	993	2571	0
Washington	350	807	76	1012..	251	763	28
Total	7917	5306..	4876	7671..	5215	9770	334

Maj. for Trumbull, 2,611; do. for Moore, 2,795; do. for Pierce, 4,555. Buckmaster rec'd 388.

IX.	Turney.	Marsh'l.	Miller.	Moore.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Alexander	177	161..	—	361..	105	296	0
Edwards	42	380..	53	170..	291	162	0
Franklin	149	352..	122	401..	196	709	0
Gallatin	17	631..	152	662..	324	592	0
Hamilton	28	826..	9	888..	223	754	0
Hardin	37	172..	5	367..	244	212	0
Jackson	34	536..	—	561..	347	531	0
Johnson	222	417..	—	478..	135	751	0
Massac	264	385..	—	722..	268	449	0
Perry	181	234..	91	421	277	564	59
Pope	87	396..	—	26..	320	439	0
Pulaski	191	114..	3	243..	112	246	0
Saline	11	639..	—	690	209	633	0
Union	425	333..	119	732..	169	830	1
Wabash	76	534..	367	339..	469	355	0
Wayne	349	679..	323	662..	359	757	1
White	149	1196..	90	1302..	749	782	0
Williamson	472	493..	—	1141..	344	799	0
Total	2911	8498..	1334	10266..	5141	9861	61

Maj. for Marshall, 5,587; do. for Moore, 8,932; do. for Pierce, 4,720.

AGGREGATE VOTE OF THE STATE.

Treasury—Miller, *Rep* 65,477; Moore, *Neb.*..68,392. *Congress*—Anti Nebraska 78,061; Neb. & Doug. 60,451. *President*, '52—Scott 64,934; Pierce, 80,597; Hale, 9,966.

Maj. for Moore, 2,915, Anti Nebraska majority for Congress, 17,613. Pierce over Scott, 15,663.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whig and Anti-Neb., 14; Neb. Demo's, 11.
HOUSE—Whig and Anti Neb....46; Neb. Demo's, 29.

IOWA.

Dists.	1854. Congress. Rep.	Nat.	Gov. Rep.	Nat.	1852. President. Whig	Dem.	F.S.
I.	Clarke.	Hall.	Grimes.	Bates.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Adair	7	8..	7	8..			
Adams	11	29..	11	29..			
Appanoose	352	520..	373	509..	247	*335	25
Cass	22	53..	22	53..			
Clark	83	75..	86	73..	20	32	37
Dallas	192	153..	202	189..	79	89	0
Davis	589	726..	690	701..	592	614	12
Decatur	92	271..	110	253..	55	133	0
Fremont	179	185..	179	186..	95	67	0
Floyd	..	..	73	4..			
Guthrie	40	110..	37	113..	7	39	0
Harrison	57	109..	78	93..			
Henry	1088	578..	1164	530..	832	513	223
Jasper	275	83..	279	73..	160	113	3
Jefferson	963	778..	967	774..	757	795	97
Keokuk	497	531..	507	519..	326	493	42
Lee	1378	1692..	1425	1676..	1379	1708	201
Lucas	99	125..	101	121..	80	85	3
Madison	155	207..	159	202	103	150	0
Mahaska	878	578..	817	568..	590	541	29
Marion	479	656..	493	649..	411	489	13
Mills	162	164..	177	156..	42	91	0
Mitchell	..	..	32	0..			
Monroe	326	371..	360	368..	204	295	36
Montgomery	10	17..	10	16..			
Page	61	94..	61	93..	29	40	0
Polk	467	431..	450	459..	401	439	13
Pottawattamie	140	268..	207	215..	111	182	0
Poweshiek	(No returns)				..	61	45
Shelby	9	43..	19	23..			
Taylor	6	69..	11	65..	0	9	0
Van Buren	*1035	1011..	1067	1026..	981	1028	48
Union	4	28..	8	28..			
Wapello	.. 818	860..	825	857..	683	762	20
Warren	450	294..	463	281..	95	82	13
Wayne	118	104..	127	100..	63	59	0
Total	11042	11221..	11596	10413..	8412	9139	827

Maj. for Hall, 179; do. for Grimes, 1,183; plurality for Pierce, 727.

II.	Thoring'n.	Hemp'd.	Grimes.	Bates.	Sc't.	P'rce.	H'le.
Allamakee	208	199..	209	197..	142	123	0
Benton	198	187..	89	191..	89	89	0
Boone	84	184..	89	181..	40	84	0
Bremer	69	100..	63	110..			
Buchanan	216	133..	216	146..	123	148	0
Blackhawk	191	158..	191	152..			
Cedar	617	397..	600	432..	338	354	102
Chickasaw	..	..	38	29..			
Clayton	694	329..	687	332..	471	461	0
Clinton	456	447..	443	465..	278	336	0
Delaware	385	284..	382	299..	233	204	18
Des Moines	1093	1293..	1045	1213..	984	1151	38
Dubuque	645	1120..	669	1101..	660	1150	6
Fayette	340	229..	352	225..	167	117	21
Greene	9	34..	..	..			
Hardin	..	..	65	109..			
Iowa	217	140..	22	129..	112	101	1
Jackson	605	794	618	717..	554	739	12
Johnson	610	641..	699	560..	415	531	38
Jones	440	417..	538	440..	266	338	22
Linn	814	567..	835	610..	522	592	80
Louisa	627	462	645	459..	468	368	105
Marshall	105	88..	110	114..	31	52	0
Monona	..	..	25	7..			
Muscatine	709	620..	739	619..	562	605	30
Risley	(No returns.)						
Scott	790	534..	773	583..	517	641	81
Story	58	51..	61	51..	(No returns.)		
Tama	176	25..	119	37..			
Washington	805	487..	815	439..	473	369	181
Webster	21	56..	32	104..			
Winneshiek	183	76..	185	76..	68	68	0
Woodbury	..	..	0	23..			
Yeel	(No returns.)						
Total	11424	9873.	11444	10141..	7444	8624	777

Maj. for Thorington, 1,551; do. for Grimes, 1,303; do. for Pierce, 403.

AGGREGATE VOTE OF THE STATE.

Whig and Rep		*Democrats.*	
Governor—Grimes	23,040	Bates	20,554
Sec. State—Groff	4,028	McElroy	22,570
Auditor—Stevens	22,050	Sharp	21,120
Treasurer—McMakin	4,018	Morris	22,511
Atty. Gen.—Sennett	20,369	Cloud	22,340

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whig and Republican 15; Democrats 16.
HOUSE—Whig and Republican...40; Democrats...50.

MICHIGAN.

Dists.	1854. Congress. Rep.	Nat.	Gov. Rep.	Nat.	1852. President. Whig	Dem.	F.S.
I.	Howd.	Street.	Bing'm.	Barry.	Sc't.	P'rce.	Hale.
Jackson	2185	1591	2061	1755	1727	1840	481
Livingston	1176	1298..	1130	1326..	931	1419	133
Washtenaw	2853	2017..	2820	2159	2274	2904	603
Wayne	3663	3847	3476	4003	3307	4080	398
Total	9877	8723..	9495	9244	8339	10543	1588

Maj. for Howard, 1,154; do. for Bingham, 252; do. for Pierce, 2294.

II.	Waldron.	Noble	Bing'm	Barry	Sc't	P'rce.	Hale.
Branch	1853	1097	1844	1108..	1077	1380	242
Cass	1033	872	1097	865..	987	984	95
Hillsdale	2412	1229	2252	1413.	1417	1596	391
Lenawee	3167	2248	3197	2379	2419	2857	640
Monroe	1058	1601	1184	1184	1112	1582	169
St. Joseph	1472	1063..	1418	1119	1164	1259	252
Total	11055	8113.	10992	8368..	8176	9658	1749

Maj. for Waldron, 2942; do. for Bingham, 2624, do. for Pierce, 1482.

III.	Walb'ge.	Clark.	Bing'm.	Barry.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Allegan	693	692..	689	725..	547	582	66
Barry	751	666..	715	679..	478	652	107
Berrien	1093	905..	1024	952..	1047	1233	44
Calhoun	2344	1575..	2294	1627..	1784	1824	440
Clinton	639	557..	638	554..	400	457	146
Eaton	996	875..	995	891..	637	786	225
Ionia	1104	792..	1107	683..	659	851	302
Kalamazoo	1790	1093..	1723	1194..	1574	1257	411
Kent	1627	1383..	1540	1193..	1221	1519	166
Montcalm	212	188..	208	192..	129	156	6
Newaygo	143	132..	140	139..	40	104	0
Ottawa	629	714..	624	729..	363	756	59
Van Buren	844	685..	839	698..	613	771	87
Total	12865	10178.	12596	10550..	9323	10942	2056

Maj. Walbridge, 2687; Bingham, 2046; Pierce, 1619.

IV.	Wisner.	Peck.	Bing'm.	Barry.	Scott.	P'rce.	Hale.
Chippewa	23	273..	24	273..	No returns.		
Emmet	0	595..	650	45..			
Genesee	1470	953..	1416	1018..	1221	1145	301
Grand Traverse	20	331..	194	155..			
Houghton	179	114..	174	118..	No returns.		
Ingham	843	1284..	939	1182..	786	929	128
Lapeer	767	790..	741	813..	618	819	112
Mackinac	3	128..	3	126..	38	292	0
Macomb	1372	1495..	1319	1509..	1058	1634	509
Marquette	No returns.						
Oakland	2654	2300..	2536	2437..	2376	3178	552
Ontonagon	205	70..	193	79..			
Saginaw	512	704..	544	651..	367	694	73
Sanilac	150	338..	143	365..	106	252	0
Shiawassee	489	740..	507	728..	519	584	52
St. Clair	992	897..	983	933..	852	1110	53
Tuscola	179	101..	172	108..	80	62	34
Total	9863	11233.	10568	10543..	8021	10699	1844

Maj. for Peck, 1,370; do. for Bingham, 25; do. for Pierce, 2,678.

Republicans.		*Democrats.*	
Lieut. Gov.—Coe	43,168	Richmond	39,108.
Sec. State—McKinney	42,672	Bancroft	39,015.
Treasurer—Holmes	43,207	Hinman	39,145.
Auditor Gen.—Jones	42,831	Swegles	39,400.
Attorney Gen.—Howard	43,176	Witherell	39,187.
Sup't Instr'n—Mayhew	43,491	Shearman	38,758
Gen. Ld. Office—Trowbwell	41,895	Goodridge	40,087.
State Bd. Ed.—Kellogg	42,703	Joslin	38,995.
" " " —Miller	42,009	Pilcher	39,931.

WISCONSIN.

I.	Congress 1854. Rep. Sponner.	Dem. Wells.	President, 1852. Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	F. S. Hale.
Racine	951	575	483	590	636
Milwaukee	1047	2854	2019	3640	527
Green	1364	1161	848	1368	776
Walworth	1532	1217	965	1141	1435
Waukesha	1579	1711	939	1582	1186
Total	7026	8458	5254	8261	4558

Maj. for Wells, 1,432; plurality for Pierce, 3,007.

II.	Washburn.	Hoyt.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Adams	431	92	111	86	0
Bad Ax	130	44	No returns.		
Buffalo	17	41	New County.		
Chippewa & Dunn	49	173	"		
Clark	107	29	"		
Crawford	197	75	42		
Dane	1732	2033	1104	2138	288
Douglas	Not returned.				
Grant	1636	869	1341	1379	120
Green	911	484	659	865	186
Iowa	1164	800	895	948	0
Jackson	40	49	New County.		
La Crosse	168	102	260	325	10
La Fayette	1056	1075	860	1389	0
La Pointe	6	27	New County.		
Marathon	169	195	No returns.		
Monroe	114	40	New County.		
Pierce	69	55	"		
Polk	35	66	"		
Portage	363	209	No returns.		
Richland	324	159	166	166	0
Rock	2147	821	1509	1691	923
St. Croix	106	92		62	
Sauk	965	373	511	595	156
Trempeleau	No returns.		New County.		
Total	11936	7900	7406	9686	1692

David Taylor rec'd 148 votes. Maj. for Washburn, 4,036; do. for Pierce, 588.

III.	Billinghurst.	Macy.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Brown	276	221	326	515	0
Calumet	289	202	149	215	0
Columbia	1217	687	1133	1233	31
Dodge	1968	1566	1205	2264	429
Door	No returns.		New County.		
Fond du Lac	1560	1175	1065	1635	408
Jefferson	1375	1413	1203	1693	359
Kewaunee	No returns.		5	23	0
Manitowoc	702	125	209	874	9
Marquette	1196	687	0	300	0
Oconto	80	125	71	101	0
Outagamie	569	252	New County.		
Ozaukee	361	375	145	429	44
Sheboygan	No returns.		New County.		
Washington	1203	610	662	1345	376
Winnebago	572	712	1156	2350	183
Waupaca	No returns.				
Waushara	449	40	147	174	116
Winnebago	1511	466	707	949	575
Total	13359	8596	8183	14130	2530

Harvey G. Turner received 1,925 votes for Congress. Maj. for Billinghurst, 4,763; do. for Pierce, 3,417.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Republicans.....12; Democrats.....13.
ASSEMBLY—Repub's...44; Demo's..33; Indepen's 5.

ARKANSAS.

In this State an election was held for Congress and Legislature. In the 1st District Alfred B. Greenwood was re-elected, and in the IId, Albert Rust was chosen—both Democrats, and elected without serious opposition. The Legislature is largely Democratic.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The election in this State was for Congress and Legislature, and the contest did not partake of a partisan character to any considerable extent. The white people of South Carolina (two fifths of the population) are excessively Democratic; and the first and important article of their creed proclaims the right of merchandising, unrestrained and unquestioned, in the flesh and blood of the other three fifths.

In the 1st District there was a personal contest which resulted as follows:

Dists.	McQueen.	Wilson.	Dists.	Chesterfield.	Hoffman.
Marion	916	291	Chesterfield	738	346
Lancaster	828	160	Horry	428	121
Georgetown	326	36	W'msburgh	692	225
Darlington	576	209	All Saints	73	15
Marlboro'	578	382	Total	5155	2488

In the IId District William Aiken was re-elected without opposition.

In the IIId District Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt was re-elected without opposition.

In the IVth District the contest was as follows:

Dists.	Brooks.	Garlington.
Abbeville	1358	437
Edgefield	2315	474
Laurens	757	1169
Lexington	1042	130
Newberry	646	841
Total	6118	3051

Maj. for Preston S. Brooks, 3067.

In the Vth District Hon. James L. Orr; and in the VIth Hon. Wm. W. Boyce were re-elected without opposition.

The Legislature of this State is strictly Democratic according to the South Carolina idea of that word.

KANSAS.

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

Dists.	Whitfield.	Wakefield.	Flenniken.	Chapman.
First	46	188	51	9
Second	25	20	6	
Third	10		7	1
Fourth	10	21		
Fifth	63	4	15	
Sixth	105			
Seventh	597		7	
Eighth	16			
Ninth	9		31	
Tenth	2	6	29	
Eleventh	25		3	5
Twelfth	31	9		1
Thirteenth	69		1	
Fourteenth	130		23	
Fifteenth	295		59	
Sixteenth	222		80	
Seventeenth	39		13	
Total	2258	248	305	16

Maj. for J. W. Whitfield over all others, 1,689.

Whitfield is a pro slavery man, and was elected by non-resident Missourians.

NEBRASKA.

DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

Counties.	Giddings.	Johnson.	Chapman.	Dyson.	Hollister.
Douglas	66	198	7	20	
Otes	11	3	13	1	
Pierce	132	7	49		
Forney	28		14		
Richardson	24		14		
Dodge					14
Washington	16	13	5		
Burt		45	12		
Total	377	266	114	21	14

N. B. Giddings over H. D. Johnson, 111.

Giddings is understood to be an Anti-Nebraska Democrat. Johnson is the old delegate from Nebraska.

Our Popular Family Journals.

FOWLERS AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, N. Y., publish the following Popular and Scientific SERIALS, which afford an excellent opportunity for bringing before the Public all subjects of general interest.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED. A First-class Weekly Newspaper, devoted to News, Literature, Science, and the Arts; to ENTERTAINMENT, IMPROVEMENT, and PROGRESS. Designed to encourage a spirit of hope, manliness, self-reliance, and activity among the people; to point out the means of profitable economy; and to discuss and illustrate the leading ideas of the day; to record all signs of progress; and to advocate political and industrial rights for all classes.

Its columns contain Original Essays—Historical, Biographical, and Descriptive. Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Poetry, Painting, Music, Sculpture, etc.; articles on Science, Agriculture, Horticulture, Physiology, Education, The Markets, General News, and every topic which is of importance or interest, all combining to render it one of the BEST FAMILY NEWSPAPERS IN THE WORLD. Published Weekly, at Two DOLLARS a year in advance.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL, AND HERALD OF REFORMS. Devoted to Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; to Physiology and Anatomy, with illustrative engravings; to Dietetics, Exercise, Clothing, Occupations, Amusements, and those Laws which govern Life and Health. Published Monthly, in convenient form for binding, at One Dollar a Year in advance.

The Water-Cure Journal holds a high rank in the science of health; always ready, straightforward, and plain-spoken, it unfolds the laws of our physical nature, without any pretensions to the technicalities of science, but in a form as attractive and refreshing as the sparkling element of which it treats. We know of no American periodical which presents a greater abundance of valuable information on all subjects relating to human progress and welfare. [*New York Tribune.*

This is, unquestionably, the most popular Health Journal in the world.—[*Evening Post.*

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. A Repository of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence; devoted to Phrenology, Education, Magnetism, Psychology, Mechanism, Architecture, and to all those Progressive Measures which are calculated to Reform, Elevate, and Improve Mankind. Illustrated with numerous portraits and other engravings. A beautiful Quarto, suitable for binding. Published monthly at One Dollar a Year in advance.

It may be termed the standard authority in all matters pertaining to Phrenology, while the beautiful typography of the Journal and the superior character of the numerous illustrations are not exceeded in any work with which we are acquainted.—[*American Courier.*

A Journal containing such a mass of interesting matter, devoted to the highest happiness and interests of man, written in the clear and lively style of its practiced editors, and afforded at the "ridiculously low price" of one dollar a year, must succeed in running up its present large circulation to a much higher figure.—[*New York Tribune.*

COMMUNICATIONS, NEW BOOKS for notice or review, ADVERTISEMENTS, and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be addressed to the PUBLISHERS,

BOSTON, 142 Washington Street.
PHILADELPHIA, 231 Arch Street.

FOWLERS AND WELLS,
308 Broadway, New York.

RECENT POPULAR BOOKS.

I.

FASHION AND FAMINE.

BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

One of the most Successful Books ever issued from the

AMERICAN PRESS.

This remarkable volume, which has met with a success not excelled by any other work of fiction, it is conceded on all hands, is well worthy the exalted place assigned it by popular approbation. The press everywhere praise it. In England several rival editions have been issued, and their success has been great. In Germany and France translations are preparing, and throughout the Continent its fame is spreading. The characteristics that give to Fashion and Famine its great reputation are, its beautifully drawn characters, its splendid plot, its brilliant pictures, its truthfulness to nature, its elegance of style, its thrilling situations and incidents, its pathos, humor, and powerful intensity. In one elegant 12mo. vol. Price $1.00.

II.

AMABEL,

A FAMILY HISTORY.

FROM THE PEN OF AN AMERICAN LADY.

This volume is distinguished for its high literary excellence, its singular power, its manifold beauties, and its positive genius. The press, in bestowing upon it the most flattering testimonials, comment upon its sweetness, its originality, its command over the feelings, its dramatic interest, its elevation of purpose, and its comprehensive scope.
Just published, 12mo., 470 pp. Price in cloth, $1.00; paper covers, 75 cts.

III.

HIGH LIFE IN NEW-YORK.

BY JONATHAN SLICK, Esq.,

Of Wethersfield, Connecticut.

If you desire a good, hearty, side-splitting laugh, read Jonathan Slick. It is a most humorous relation of the vicissitudes and adventures of a live Yankee, fresh from the onion beds of Wethersfield, in the fashionable circles of New-York, who relates all he sees and encounters in the richest Yankee and with the greatest relish.
Humorously illustrated. Cloth, 75 cts. Paper, 50 cts.

*** The above books mailed, free of postage, upon the receipt of the retail price.

BUNCE & BROTHER,
Publishers and Booksellers,
134 Nassau st., New-York.

BRUCE'S
NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,

Established in 1813,

HAS now on hand, ready for immediate delivery, in fonts to suit purchasers,

100,000 lbs.	Roman Type of new cut.	5,000 lbs.	Germans.
50,000 "	Fancy Type.	5,000 "	Ornaments in great variety.
10,000 "	Scripts of various styles.	5,000 "	Borders.

30,000 feet Brass and Type Metal Rules, and all the novelties in the business.

All the above Types are cast by steam power, of the new composition of metal peculiar to this foundry, and WHICH IS CERTAINLY SUPERIOR to any ever used before in any part of the world. The unequalled rapidity in the process of casting enables me to sell these more durable types at the prices of ordinary types, either on credit or for cash.

PRESSES, WOOD TYPE,

and all other Printing Materials, except Paper and Cards, (which have no fixed quality or price,) furnished at manufacturers' prices.

The latest Specimen Book of the Foundry is freely given to all printing offices on the receipt of fifty cents to prepay the postage.

January, 1855. Address

GEORGE BRUCE,
13 Chambers st., New-York.

BOOK AGENTS, ATTENTION!

Profitable Employment! — $1000 to $2000 a Year!!

More than 500 varieties of Popular Books for the People.

New Wholesale Book Establishment.

THE undersigned, for many years in the Book Business at Auburn, and late of the firm of Derby & Miller, has established himself in New-York, and, in addition to his own, will keep **a full supply of the most Popular Publications of the day**

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Our assortment of Agents' Books is the largest in the United States, embracing the most Popular Books in *History, Biography, Poetry, Religion, Temperance, Narratives, Travels, Adventures, Agriculture, Popular Miscellany, Books for the Young*, etc. They are all of a good and moral character, and are disposed of throughout the country mainly by Agents, Colporteurs and Ministers. They are well printed, on good paper and fair type, and bound generally in neat **muslin, gilt backs, and most of them beautifully illustrated with engravings.**

We have a great many Agents actively at work, who clear for themselves from $5 to $8 per day. Those most successful, take sample copies of the books, and when they ascertain how many are wanted, order the books direct from us, and deliver them at the time agreed upon. Still, some Agents prefer to order quantities at the start, and sell them from house to house, as they go. There is hardly a family that cannot be induced to buy one or more of the kinds, and we have been informed of instances where a single family has ☞ Subscribed for the whole list of **Books, ☞ yielding the Agent a very handsome profit.**

There is no employment more pleasant or profitable than that of selling books in the way proposed.

☞ To all those desirous of aiding in the noble work of disseminating a Pure and Wholesome Literature throughout our land, we offer A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY, and to do good.

Catalogues of our Publications, containing full particulars, furnished on application (post paid) to

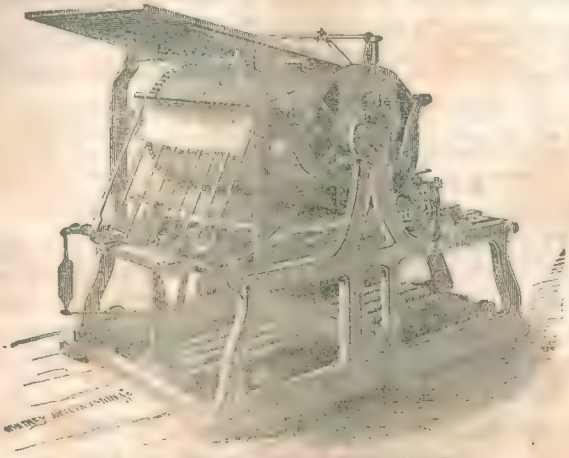
J. C. DERBY,
Publisher and Bookseller,
NEW MARBLE BUILDINGS, 119 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS' WAREHOUSE,

29 & 31 GOLD STREET,

MANUFACTORY ON BROOME, SHERIFF, AND COLUMBIA STREETS,

NEW-YORK.



R. HOE & CO.

Offer for sale, of their own manufacture,

CYLINDER PRINTING MACHINES,

FOR NEWSPAPER, BOOK, AND JOB WORK,

Washington and Smith Hand Presses, Self-Inking Machines, Card Printing Machines, Proof Presses, Hydraulic Presses with wrought iron cylinders, Standing Presses of various kinds, Chases, Cases, Galleys, Furniture, Stands, Imposing Stones; also, Lithographic, Copperplate and Binders' Presses, Materials, &c. &c.

A CATALOGUE of PRICES, containing cuts and descriptions of many of the Machines, with directions for putting them up and working them, may be had on application by mail, or otherwise.

Printers, Publishers, and others, wishing to purchase, will be furnished with an estimate for an office, or bindery, in detail, if desired.

They keep constantly on hand at their ware rooms, or furnish at short notice, on the most reasonable terms, *every article necessary for a complete Printing Office, including type, ink, &c.*

They also manufacture

CAST STEEL CIRCULAR, MILL, PITT, AND CROSS-CUT SAWS, &C.

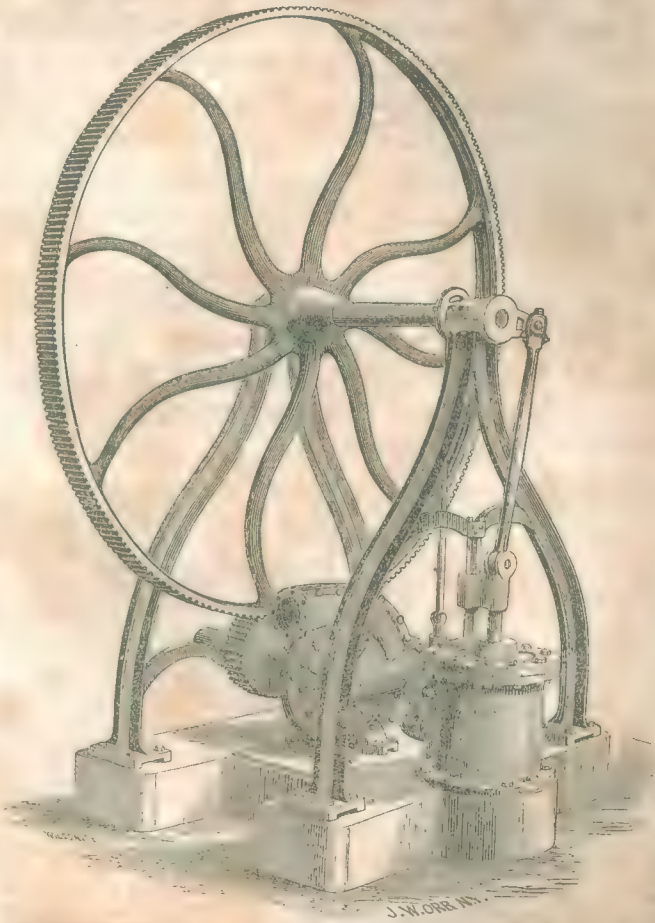
TO PRINTERS.—N. B. They also invite the particular attention of Job Printers to the smaller sizes of the single *Large* Cylinder Presses. The Foolscap, Medium, and Super Royal sizes are found exceedingly useful and profitable for jobbing of all kinds, from the finest work in colors to the cheapest programme or handbill. Script circulars, bill heads, checks, and blanks are printed on either size, with the greatest facility, neatness, and uniformity. By their rapid execution, a job of 500 can be made ready and printed in the time usually required to get the form ready on a hand platen press. Vulcanized Rubber Cloth is furnished, so that for different sized forms no change of blanket is necessary. They may be seen in operation in all the principal job offices in New-York and other cities.

Folio Post,	Bed 24	by	19 inches,		$ 960.
Medium,	" 28½	"	23	"	1275.
Super-royal,	" 33	"	27½	"	1490.

An assortment of Superior Copying Presses for sale at their Ware-rooms.

GWYNNE'S PUMPING ENGINE

May be seen in operation at the Era Works, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.



THE UNION POWER COMPANY of the United States, and the ERA FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS are merged *in*, and their reputation for producing Machinery and Castings of unrivaled excellence will be maintained *by* the ERA WORKS, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.

The *Gwynne Pumping Engine* and *Reaction Pump* are made exclusively at these works, from new and improved patterns, at prices from $30 to $5,500.

Address communications to Box No. 2977, Post Office. J. STUART GWYNNE.

PRINTING INK,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

AT NO. 38 ROSE STREET, NEW-YORK.

JOHN G. LIGHTBODY

Is constantly Manufacturing, and has always on hand, every variety of Printing Ink, from the finest Black and Colored to News Ink, which he warrants equal to any ever manufactured, and at as low prices as can be sold by any regular manufacturer.

Orders forwarded by Steamboat and Railroad to any part of the country, by addressing a note to me at 38 Rose Street, New-York.

P. S.—The New-York Tribune, Herald, Times, Sun, and Journal of Commerce; also, most of the principal Papers in the United States, are printed with my News Ink.

LETTERS OF CREDIT,

AND CIRCULAR NOTES.

Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.,

BANKERS, NEW-YORK,

Issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT *and* CIRCULAR NOTES, *for the use of Travellers, on the following Cities:*

ALEXANDRIA,	CALCUTTA,	LYONS,	PALERMO,
ANTWERP,	CANTON,	LISBON,	ROME,
ATHENS,	DRESDEN,	MADRID,	ROTTERDAM,
AMSTERDAM,	DUSSELDORF,	MALTA,	RIO DE JANEIRO,
BERLIN,	EDINBURGH,	MARSEILLES,	ST. PETERSBURG,
BONN,	FLORENCE,	MILAN,	STRASBURG,
BADEN-BADEN,	FRANKFORT,	MOSCOW,	SIENNA,
BERNE,	GENOA,	MUNICH,	SMYRNA,
BORDEAUX,	GENEVA,	MESSINA,	SEVILLE,
BOULOGNE,	GIBRALTAR,	MULHOUSE,	STETTIN,
BREMEN,	HAVANA,	MADRAS,	SHANGHAI,
BRUSSELS,	HAMBURG,	MALTA,	SINGAPORE,
BAGNI DE LUCCA,	HAGUE,	MANILLA,	SYDNEY, N. S. W.,
BASLE,	HAVRE,	MELBOURNE, Aust.	TURIN,
BEYROUT, Syria,	HEIDELBERG,	MADEIRA,	TOULON,
BOMBAY,	HONG KONG,	NAPLES,	TRIESTE,
BATAVIA,	KANDY, Ceylon,	NICE,	VENICE,
CAIRO,	LONDON,	OPORTO,	VEVAY,
COBLENTZ,	LAUSANNE,	OLERON,	VIENNA,
COLOGNE,	LIVERPOOL,	PARIS,	WIESBADEN,
CADIZ,	LEGHORN,	PAU,	WARSAW,
CARLSRUHE,	LEIPSIC,	PISA,	ZURICH, &c., &c.
COLOMBO, Ceylon,	LUZERNE,	PAU, Basse Pyr's.	

GEORGE SHEA
&
W. E. ROBINSON,

Attorneys and Counsellors,
167 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.

MEDICATED INHALATION.

HYGEANA

Brought Home to the Door of the Million.

A WONDERFUL discovery has recently been made by Dr. Curtis of this city, in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the Lungs. We refer to "DR. CURTIS'S HYGEANA, or INHALING HYGEAN VAPOR AND CHERRY SYRUP." With this new method, Dr. C. has restored many afflicted ones to health; as an evidence of which he has innumerable certificates. Speaking of the treatment, a physician remarks: "It is evident that in inhaling—constantly breathing an agreeable, healing vapor—the medicinal properties must come in direct contact with the whole aerial cavities of the lungs, and thus escape the many and varied changes produced upon them when introduced into the stomach, and subjected to the process of digestion." The Hygeana is for sale at all the druggists throughout the country.—*New-York Dutchman of Jan. 14.*

The Inhaler is worn on the breast under the linen, without the least inconvenience—the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid.

Hundreds of cases of CURES like the following might be named:

One package of the Hygeana has cured me of the Asthma of six years' standing.
JAS. F. KEESBERRY, P. M. of Duncannon, Pa.

I am cured of the Asthma of ten years' standing, by Dr. Curtis's Hygeana.
MARGARET EASTON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. PAUL, of No. 5 Hammond st., N. Y., was cured of a severe case of Bronchitis by the Hygeana.

My sister has been cured of a distressing cough of several years' standing, and decided to be incurable by her physicians. She was cured in one month by the Hygeana.
J. H. GAUBERT, P. M., Richmond, Me.

The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, of N. Y., testifies of our medicine in the following language:
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1854.

Dear Sir—I think highly of Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, as a remedy in diseases of the throat and lungs. Having had some opportunity to testify its efficacy, I am convinced that it is a most excellent medicine, both the Syrup and the inhaling application to the chest.

Prof. S. CENTER writes us as follows:

Gentlemen—I have recently had occasion to test your Cherry Syrup and Hygean Vapor in a case of *chronic sore throat*, that had refused to yield to other forms of treatment, and the result has satisfied me, that, whatever may be the composition of your preparation, it is no imposition, but an excellent remedy. I wish, for the sake of the afflicted, that it might be brought within the reach of all.

Dr. JOHNS, one of the most celebrated Physicians in New-York, writes as follows:

Dr. Curtis: Dear Sir—Having witnessed the excellent effects of your Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup, in a case of chronic Bronchitis, and being much in favor of counter-irritation in affections of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs, I can therefore cheerfully recommend your Medicated Apparatus as being the most convenient and effectual mode of applying anything of the kind I have ever seen. No doubt thousands of persons may be relieved, and many cured, by using your remedies.

I must here be allowed to confess that I am opposed to prescribing or using secret compounds, but this little neatly-contrived article, and its effects in the case above alluded to, have induced me to speak in its favor.

You are at liberty to use this in any way you may think proper.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
C. JOHNS, M. D., No. 609 Houston st., N. Y.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS A PACKAGE.

Sold by CURTIS & PERKINS, and BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers st., N. Y.
Four Packages sent Free to any part of the United States for Ten Dollars.

N. B.—Dr. Curtis's Hygeana is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE; all others are base imitations, or vile and INJURIOUS counterfeits. Shun them as you would POISON.

THE LIFE
OF
HORACE GREELEY,

EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

BY JAMES PARTON.

Duodecimo, Cloth, 450 pp. Illustrated. Price $1.25.

This work contains a full, complete, disinterested, and reliable biography of the chief Editor of the New-York Tribune, written upon information obtained from reliable sources, in the various places where Horace Greeley resided.

It has a full-length portrait of the man as he at present appears, also as he appeared when he arrived in New-York; a view of the Tribune Editorial Rooms, with Greeley at work, etc. etc.

That an estimate may be formed of the critics' value of the book, a few brief Opinions of the Press are here inserted:—

It should be read by every young man in the Union.—*Boston Courier.*

His Life is a living epistle.—*N. Y. Christian Intelligencer.*

The book is full of noble heroism.—*Erie (Pa.) Constitution.*

His life illustrates what self-culture and industry will accomplish.—*Boston Bee.*

It contains an instructive lesson for the young.—*Niagara (N. Y.) Courier.*

His life teaches the same lessons as that of Franklin.—*Utica Herald.*

It presents a picture of an active and energetic life.—*Boston Traveller.*

A very readable work—eminently interesting and instructive.—*Salem Register.*

We heartily commend this volume to the young men.—*Providence (R. I.) Freeman.*

A book which will be usefully read by the whole community.—*Worcester (Mass.) Spy.*

His life may be studied by every young man.—*N. Y. Picayune.*

The book is valuable. Nothing like it since the Life of Franklin.—*Montpelier Watchman.*

The history of such a man is a positive benefit.—*Brattleboro (Vt.) Statesman.*

We recommend that a place be found for it in every family library.—*Belvidere (N. J.) Intelligencer.*

A book which will win its way into thousand homes.—*Auburn Cayuga Chief.*

It cannot fail to interest and profit the young men.—*Binghamton Journal.*

It is worthy of perusal by the young men of the country.—*Bangor Journal.*

A book full of encouragement and instruction.—*Toledo Blade.*

It offers many attractions for the youth of America.—*Worcester Transcript.*

Every body should read the Life of Horace Greeley.—*Amherst Express.*

It is long since we read a book with such interest.—*Augusta Journal.*

The most interesting and reliable biography that ever appeared.—*Addison (N. H.) Democrat.*

It holds up what may be accomplished by industry and perseverance.—*Hartford Times.*

Every act of his life is portrayed in vivid colors.—*Jersey Shore (Pa.) News Letter.*

The Life of one of America's best as well as greatest men.—*Vergennes (Vt.) Independent.*

Let the book be read in every home in America.—*Hartford Republican.*

A life almost heroic, and there are thousands who will be glad to read it.—*Rochester American.*

A volume for earnest men and boys to read and study.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

To the youth we commend it for their guidance and example.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

Every young man should possess it and read it.—*Concord (N. H.) Democrat.*

There is much in Greeley's history to admire. Every young man should emulate his example.—*Troy Times.*

An honorable account of an eminently self-made man.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*

The young may read with profit and the old with delight.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

The book should be in the hands of every young man.—*Litchfield Inquirer.*

It should be read by every boy in Christendom.—*Bradford (Vt.) Inq.*

It will be an advantage to the young to read this book.—*Rochester Union.*

Just the book for every young man to study.—*Olean (N. Y.) Journal.*

Published and for sale by **MASON BROTHERS,**
No. 23 Park Row, New-York.

FOR SALE BY BOOKSELLERS GENERALLY THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

☞ On the receipt of $1.25, the publishers will send this book, free of postage, to any part of the United States.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

DAILY, . . . $6——SEMI-WEEKLY, . . . $3——WEEKLY, . . . $2.

ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE commences its XIVth annual volume with the month of September—commences it with a circulation (115,000) larger than was ever before accorded to any general newspaper whatever. This circulation has been gradually and laboriously attained by concentrating upon THE TRIBUNE the best efforts of many editors and correspondents, and by a greater liberality of outlay in each department than was probably ever before risked on any journal. It has been attained, not by sailing smoothly in the current of Opinion before the wind and basking in the smiles of majorities, but by an earnest, fearless devotion to Truth and Progress as above all partisan exigencies, all temporary interests, all momentary illusions of popularity and success. Its thorough advocacy of Temperance and Liquor Prohibition, of Justice to the despised and downtrodden, and of the equal and inalienable Rights of the Human Race, irrespective of Sex or Creed or Color, have from time to time repelled many sunshine friends, whose prejudices or seeming interests were thereby contravened, but have combined to form a character which it will endeavor to maintain, and assign it a position among journals which we feel that it will be henceforth a success not to impair.

The leading ideas to which THE TRIBUNE is devoted may be briefly set forth as follows: 1. FREEDOM, to do whatever is essentially right—not alone for white Americans, or Anglo-Saxons, or Caucasians even—not for one Race to determine whether they will or will not hold another Race in abject bondage—but for every Race and Nation, and every adult rational human being. This Freedom is rightfully absolute in the broad domain of Opinion, and involves the equal and imperative right to Political Franchises; 2. ORDER, or the necessary right of the legally indicated majority to interdict in the sphere of Action all practices which it deems demoralizing, therefore prejudicial to the common weal; 3. BENEFICENCE, or the wisdom and policy of employing the resources and credit of the community to accomplish works of general and unquestioned utility to which individual means are inadequate, or which, though eminently conducive to the public good, do not promise to reimburse by their direct income the outlay required for their construction; 4. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, as the corner-stone of a true and benignant National Policy, counting the naturalization of a new and valuable art or product of the soil as more important than the acquisition of a fresh province or island, and equally within the legitimate sphere of National concern and National effort; 5. PEACE, as a vital condition of true Progress, to be cherished by the most anxious, assiduous study to proffer as readily as we are prone to require redress for every wrong, and never to be surrendered except at the call of endangered Liberty. Such are the chief landmarks by which THE TRIBUNE directs its course.

But a small portion of THE TRIBUNE is allotted to what is currently distinguished as light reading; but Reviews of New Books of decided interest, with choice extracts illustrating their quality, are freely given, while the great body of our paper is devoted to a lucid and careful digest of the News of the Day, with Editorial comments thereon. We have reliable Correspondents in each quarter of the globe, and in nearly all the principal cities of Europe and America, and their letters will aid our readers to a clearer understanding of the causes which are now gradually converting the Old World into one gigantic arena for the death-struggle of rival interests, passions and ambitions.

THE TRIBUNE contains reliable reports of the Markets. Our Cattle Market reports alone are worth more than the price of the paper to those who are engaged in raising and selling Cattle.

No paper involving so great an expense as our Weekly and Semi-Weekly could be afforded at the price of these sheets except in connection with a Daily, nor could our Daily be sustained at its price without the aid of our Country editions. Large as our circulation is, it would involve us in ruinous loss but for the receipts for Advertising. We believe that in THE TRIBUNE is realized the largest variety and extent of solid information concerning the events of the day which has been or can be combined with extreme cheapness; and in that faith we commend it to the favorable regard of the reading public. We offer no premiums for subscribers, tempt none to take it by gambling prospects of winning farms or mansions in a lottery in which tickets are furnished to its patrons, employ no traveling agents to importune people into taking it, and waste none of our room in dunning our subscribers for pay.

TERMS OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

SINGLE COPY, ONE YEAR,.....$6 00. CLUBS—same price.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

SINGLE COPY, ONE YEAR.....	$2 00	TEN COPIES, ONE YEAR.....	$12 00
THREE COPIES, ONE YEAR.....	5 00	TWENTY COPIES, *to one address*.....	20 00
FIVE COPIES, ONE YEAR.....	8 00	And any larger number at the rate of $1 per an.	

At the price to the $20 Clubs we cannot direct the paper to each subscriber.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Payment in advance is required in all cases, and the paper is invariably discontinued at the expiration of the advance payment.

Money may be remitted for subscriptions in letters at our risk; but the Postmaster at the place where the letter is mailed should be made acquainted with its contents and keep a description of the bills.

Bills of any specie-paying bank in the United States or Canadas received at par for subscriptions. We have no traveling agents. Any one wishing to receive THE TRIBUNE need not wait to be called upon for his subscription. All that is necessary for him to do is to write a letter in as few words as possible, inclose the money and write the name of the subscriber with the Post-Office, County and State, and direct the letter to

GREELEY & McELRATH, Tribune Office, New-York.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Persons residing at points where mails arrive oftener than once a week are requested to examine the Semi-Weekly. We regard it as the cheapest paper, all things considered, published in the United States.

TERMS.

SINGLE COPY, ONE YEAR	$3 00
TWO COPIES, ONE YEAR	5 00
FIVE COPIES, ONE YEAR	11 25

POSTAGE ON THE TRIBUNE.

The Postage on the Daily Tribune one year is	$1 56
The Postage on the Weekly Tribune for one year is	26
The Postage on the Semi-Weekly for one year is	52

Payable quarterly in advance, at the office where the paper is received.

GREELEY & McELRATH, Tribune Office, New-York.

Opinions of the Press.

The New-York Tribune will soon commence a new volume, and we commend it to the support of all who know how to appreciate a truly independent Journal. A recent exposition of its business exhibits its real and sterling prosperity, which is most richly deserved, and shows, too, that the same bold and manly policy which has marked its career hitherto will be continued, no matter what may be its effect upon its circulation and receipts. The *Tribune* is the ablest and most complete Journal which the country can boast, and is edited with an ability which gives it a great and commanding influence through the country. Far above the reach of those corrupting influences which too frequently destroy the moral power of a Journal, it is ever found on the side of Humanity and Progress. Take it for all in all, its excellences are so great that its defects are lost sight of. Its noble course in arousing the popular mind to a due appreciation of the evils of Slavery, and its dominant rule over the policy of the country, is deserving of the highest praise. On other questions, too, it has been found ever true and faithful to the nobler instincts of Humanity, and to those great reforms which are destined to exert so glorious an influence upon mankind. We trust that its circulation in our city will be increased rather than diminished during the ensuing year, for we feel confident of the intellectual and political growth of that community which habitually reads the *Tribune.—Newark (N. J.) Daily Mercury.*

The New-York Tribune.—This invaluable journal possesses an unrivalled reputation—there is not a nook or corner in our country where it is not known and its worth appreciated. The great ability manifested in its columns and the reasonableness of its terms of subscription, together with the liberal yet independent views of its conductors, unite in making it the great favorite among the American People. The fact that the Weekly Tribune has a circulation of near 120,000—and that the united circulation of the daily, semi-weekly and weekly reaches near 160,000—is evidence sufficient to show that it is the paper for the million.—*Athens (Ohio) Messenger.*

We are rejoiced to see the growing prosperity of the *Tribune*, for it is eminently deserving of it. It is a self-sustaining and independent institution of which Americans may well be proud, and which they ought to cherish as a standing monument of the greatness and intelligence of the Nation.—*Spirit of the West, Columbus, Ohio.*

The New-York Tribune notices a threat that the Know-Nothings will "stop their papers," and secretly combine against its circulation and support. To this it replies in the usual gallant style with which Greeley has always faced his enemies. Up to the eyes, as he is, in *isms* of all sorts, there is hardly an editor in the land who can rival him in frankness and fearlessness, and we wish him all success. In this instance particularly so. We think it matters little whether a free press is silenced by a Papal censor, or by a secret society. We are equally opposed to the tyranny of Jesuits and of Senior Sachems or grand "Mums." In such a contest our sympathies are entirely with the Tribune, and we are sure of his eventual victory.—*N. Bedford Mer.*

We are happy to learn, that, despite of the "hard times" and the crusade of Know-Nothings against the *Tribune*, that the establishment never was in a more flourishing condition. We rejoice at this, not because we approve of all the principles and views enunciated by the paper, but for the simple reason that we regard it as the ablest, the boldest, and most independent daily newspaper in the country. There is a freshness, a vigor, and an earnestness in its columns, that is not to be found in any other Journal in the Republic. In our judgment the *Tribune* stands at the head of the American press.—*Albany Daily Knickerbocker.*

INDEPENDENCE OF THE PRESS.—We cut the following from an article in the *N. Y. Tribune* of the 23d inst., headed "Ourselves." A true Editorial spirit pervades it. Heaven save any community that is afflicted with an editor who will, for the sake of a temporary success, cater for private interests at the sacrifice of the public good, or who will lend himself to the furtherance of unworthy ends.—*Beloit (Wisconsin) Journal.*